

Iranian pilot defects to Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — An Iranian pilot flying a Fokker Falcon executive plane defected to Iraq on Tuesday with two of his relatives who he said had refused to go to the Gulf warfront. Captain Ali Akbar Mohammadi, 35, told Reuters at Baghdad's Al Muthana airport he worked for Iran's Asman Airline and was the special pilot of Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. He said his wife and son were already in Baghdad, but did not say when and how they reached Iraq. Captain Mohammadi said he left Iranian air space at 0430 GMT on Tuesday, flying at low altitude to escape radar detection, and landed here at 0700 GMT. He called on Iranians "to refuse going to the warfront and topple the current Iranian regime." The Iraqi News Agency later said an Iranian engineer was also on board the plane, which it described as Mr. Rafsanjani's special plane.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرائي

Mubarak meets Iraqi minister

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak conferred on Tuesday with Iraq's defence minister whose country was reported seeking additional Egyptian arms aid in its war with Iran. The minister, General Adnan Khairallah, was accompanied to the meeting by his Egyptian counterpart Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala. Gen. Khairallah arrived Monday and had private talks with Field Marshal Abu Ghazala. Despite the absence of diplomatic relations, Egypt has supplied Iraq with arms since 1981. Western diplomatic sources, speaking on condition they not be further identified, estimated the value of Egyptian aid at more than \$1 billion. The Egyptian aid policy, begun by the late President Anwar Sadat, has been maintained by Mr. Mubarak, who also visited Baghdad briefly together with King Hussein last year. The Cairo newspaper Al Gomhouriya reported Tuesday that Gen. Khairallah carried a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to Mr. Mubarak.

Volume 11 Number 3246

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1986, DHUL HILJEH 8, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Sharif Zaid leaves for Austria

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid left Amman on Tuesday for a visit to Austria at the head of an official military delegation. The visit is in response to an invitation by the Austrian defence minister and is expected to last several days.

Israel closes two Jerusalem publications

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel closed down a Palestinian newspaper and magazine in East Jerusalem on Tuesday in an apparent clampdown on Palestinian activists. Police said they had informed the editors of Al Mithaq daily and its companion bi-weekly Al Ahd that their printing licence was being cancelled with immediate effect for "security" reasons. Police have directed the papers were being directed and financed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). The editor of Al Mithaq, Mohammad Ali Al Khatib, denied the charges and said he would appeal against the decision to Israel's supreme court. He told Reuters that money for the newspapers came from a profitable printing service run by the publications.

Mahdi meets Soviet deputy president

MOSCOW (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi, on a visit to upgrade relations between Khartoum and Moscow, had talks in the Kremlin on Tuesday with Soviet Deputy President Pyotr Demichev. TASS news agency said. They discussed bilateral and international topics in an atmosphere of goodwill, it said without elaborating.

Sudan joins Numeiri case in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — Sudan's government on Tuesday joined in litigation contesting Egypt's decision to grant Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri political asylum after his overthrow last year. Cairo's administrative court, which handles all civil cases against the government, accepted the Sudanese government's entry as co-plaintiff jointly with Sudan's bar association, which filed suit two months ago.

S. Asian ministers meet in Dhaka

DHAKA (AP) — South Asian foreign ministers Tuesday began a two-day conference seeking ways to further cooperation in a region marked by tension and bilateral disputes. "We do not seek to gloss over the differences that we may have, neither can these be magically whisked away," said Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad. In attendance were the foreign ministers from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Maldives.

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Iraqi jets hit Sirri after Iranian missile lands in Baghdad

Iraq, proving air refuelling capacity, warns no Iranian target will be immune

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes flew a thousand kilometres on Tuesday to demolish oil installations and destroy floating storage tanks at Iran's remote Sirri Island in the southern sector of the Gulf.

The raid took place less than 10 hours after Iran fired a surface-to-surface missile into Baghdad.

"The raid (on Sirri) was meant to prove that the arm of Iraq is capable of reaching any Iranian target no matter how far it may be," said an Iraqi military spokesman in a statement broadcast on Baghdad Radio. "Bombs were dropped, destroying Sirri and (oil) storage depots and reducing them to rubble," said the spokesman. "The flames of Iraqi rage spiralled skyhigh over Sirri."

The spokesman warned the Tehran leadership that "no targets

along the entire Iranian coast, nor any oil pumping facility anywhere (in Iran) will be immune."

"It is Iraq's legitimate right to impose peace and protect our people from Iranian crimes," said the spokesman, who added that the military jets struck Sirri at 11:45 Baghdad time.

Gulf-based marine salvage sources said a formation of French-built Mirage F-1 EQ5 fighter-bombers struck the makeshift oil terminal, bombing three moored tankers in the process.

The air strike was a significant development in the six-year-old Gulf war.

It demonstrated that the Iraqi air force, which has long held supremacy of the skies, now has aerial refuelling capability that extends the range of its warplanes and lays open Iran's heartland to Iraqi air strikes.

Until now, the makeshift terminal on Sirri has been beyond the range of Iraqi warplanes that have almost daily bombed Iran's Kharg Island terminal, its main export outlet.

Diplomatic sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Iraq has converted several recently delivered Soviet-built Antonov AN-12 CUB transport planes as aerial tankers. Until now Iraq has not had any aerial tankers.

The missile attack on Baghdad was the first since a so-called "war of the cities" between the Gulf war foes was ended by a U.N.-sponsored truce in July, 1985.

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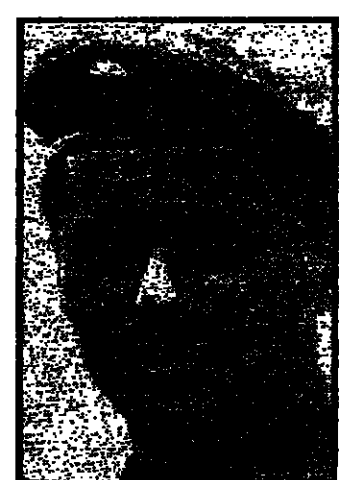
Falangists set up 'military cabinet' to end militia feud

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel's Falange Party set up a five-man "military cabinet" on Tuesday to resolve an inter-militia power struggle to control Lebanon's Christian heartland.

A Falangist communiqué said the group was placed under the direct authority of party Chairman George Saadeh, who was seeking a compromise between the warring wings of the "Lebanese Forces," the nation's largest mostly Christian militia.

Police said east Beirut remained shuttered for a third straight day as rival militias stuck to their guns on street checkpoints and barricades despite orders from their rival commands to return to barracks.

The five-man body, which takes orders from and answers only to Mr. Saadeh, is headed by chief of the Falange Party's security department Butros Khawand. It is entrusted with the task of preventing a renewal of the street



Dr. Fuad Abu Nader

battles that left nine people killed and 35 wounded on Sunday.

The cabinet also groups three mainline Falangists and one follower of "Lebanese Forces" commander Samir Geagea, the anti-Syrian leader that the rebels

in the 8,000-strong militia want ousted.

Observers believe the predominantly Falangist structure of the military group indicates that the party is seeking to bring the militia under its direct control, terminating the independent status it enjoyed under Dr. Geagea.

"The party wants to recover what belongs to it," the Falangist official newspaper Al Amal said editorially.

The clashes on Sunday pitted Dr. Geagea's militiamen against a rebel faction supporting the militia's former moderate commander Dr. Fuad Abu Nader, a Falangist faithful.

Dr. Abu Nader's fighters seized control of east Beirut in Sunday's day-long street battles. But ambushers sprayed his motorcade with machine-gun fire early Monday as he headed home from a late-night meeting with

(Continued on page 3)

Saudis warn pilgrims again

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia on Tuesday urged Muslims not to use the haj for political reasons as Iran said tens of thousands of pilgrims staged a protest in the Holy City of Medina on Monday.

"Muslims should not use the pilgrimage for any reason. If every Muslim tries to propagate his political beliefs, there will be chaos," Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz said in a speech carried by the Saudi Press Agency.

In Tehran, the Iranian news agency (IRNA) said tens of thousands of Muslims chanted slogans against the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel in their protest on Monday dubbed "immunity from pagans."

IRNA did not say whether all were Iranian, but Tehran's daily Kayhan said 13 Iranians were injured in a clash between the demonstrators and Saudi police and some were taken to hospital.

The Iranian reports followed an announcement by Riyadh on Monday that police had detained a number of Iranian pilgrims for security reasons.

Some newspapers in the kingdom said they were involved in a pro-Iranian demonstration. More than 154,000 Iranians went on this year's pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, making the largest foreign contingent.

Israel exaggerating scope of talks — Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman on Tuesday said talks planned later this month with Israel are limited to the issue of reopening consulates and not a forum for airing political issues.

Spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said at a news conference that the scope of the talks is being exaggerated in foreign press reports.

He quoted Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as saying Israel planned to put the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union "on the front burner" at the talks planned Aug. 18-19 in Helsinki.

"This goes far beyond the agreed agenda," Gerasimov said. "The aim of the mission is to discuss purely consular questions."

Gerasimov said the talks are being held primarily to work towards resolving real estate matters involving Soviet property holdings that date back to Czarist times.

There is also the matter of assisting Soviet citizens who live in Israel, "and they are not few in number," Gerasimov said.

A consulate in Tel Aviv would apparently assist those Soviets in obtaining documentation of marriages, divorces, births, deaths and other matters recorded in the Soviet Union.

"We will be discussing precisely these questions and not others," Gerasimov said.

Archbishop Saliba on Tuesday appealed to the kidnappers of American hostages in Lebanon to release them because their continued detention was "making the Americans nervous about the Arabs."

Archbishop Saliba, head of the Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of North America, made the appeal in an interview with the AP.

"If the kidnappers are waiting for the U.S. government to negotiate with them, they're waiting in vain," he said.

"The U.S. administration will never negotiate with the kidnappers in spite of the appeal of Jacobsen in the video tape," he added.

David Jacobsen, 55, director of Beirut's American University Hospital, is one of three Americans still held.

Mr. Jacobsen appeared in a video tape carried by Father Jenco, of Joliet, Illinois, who was released by the kidnappers July 26 as a "last goodwill gesture."



His Majesty King Hussein is received upon arrival in Abu Dhabi on Monday by UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan (Petra photo)

Regent visits Jordan Valley, APC plant

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Tuesday toured development projects in the Jordan Valley and visited the Arab Potash Company (APC) and the South Ghor irrigation project.

On his tour of the potash plant, accompanied by Minister of

Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher, APC Director General Ali Nsour and other officials, Prince Hassan received first hand information about the plant's operations and its future plans.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported the visit, did not mention details of the Regent's tour, but Mr. Nsour told

(Continued on page 3)

Assad pledges new efforts to release hostages in Lebanon

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Tuesday vowed to keep working for the release of foreigners held hostage in Lebanon, a presidential spokesman said.

Spokesman Jubran Kourieh said Mr. Assad gave the pledge to a delegation of Arab-American societies, including former U.S. Senator James Abourezk and Greek Orthodox Archbishop Philip Saliba.

"Syria will continue to spare no possible effort to free the American and other hostages on humanitarian grounds," Mr. Assad told the visiting Americans.

Kourieh said Mr. Assad indicated that Syria would try to gain the release of hostages regardless of policies followed by the U.S. administration, with which Damascus is often at odds.

He said Mr. Assad also repeated his condemnation of terrorism.

"Syria denounces all types of terrorism especially that being exercised by states such as Israel," Mr. Assad said. But terrorism was different from "peoples' liberation struggle against occupation and aggression, which we support," he added.

The Syrian leader said Damascus would extend all possible assistance to the delegation, seeking the release of some 17 foreigners believed held by militants in Lebanon.

On July 26, Syrian officials delivered to the U.S. embassy in Damascus American Catholic priest Lawrence Jenco, who was freed in Lebanon after being held for 18 months by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group.

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South Africa's defence force has so far declined to comment on the reported attack by its troops on Cuito Cuanavale, which lies some 300 kilometres inside south-east Angola.

The Angop dispatch followed an earlier Angolan Defence Ministry note charging South

King, Sheikh Zayed discuss Arab unity

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein held talks on Tuesday with the president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, on ways to reinforce Arab unity and end inter-Arab conflicts.

The two leaders emphasised the need to follow up efforts aimed at unifying Arab ranks, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. Also discussed were Jordanian-UAE relations, Petra added. It did not give details.

A senior UAE official was quoted by the Emirates News Agency (WAM) as saying the King and Sheikh Zayed also held "a comprehensive review of developments in the Arab World, bilateral relations and the Iran-Iraq war." The source said the two leaders also discussed "means to bolster joint Arab action during the coming stage by eliminating all forms of inter-Arab differences in a way to serve the higher interest of the Arab Nation."

The source added that the discussions were held in a "brotherly atmosphere" and the talks were "characterised by understanding from the two sides, especially at the present stage through which the Arab World is passing."

The King was expected to brief Sheikh Zayed on his recent talks with U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The King and the UAE president were also expected to discuss the July 22-23 meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Another topic of discussion was expected to be Jordan's five-year development plan for the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. Jordan has said it was seeking Arab as well as foreign aid to finance the \$1.3 billion project.

Reuter quoted unidentified Jordanian officials in Amman as saying on Monday that the King's visit could help solve the dispute between Alia, the Royal Jordanian airline, and the Dubai government-owned Emirates

(Continued on page 3)

Bomb explodes near Shawwa's building

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Police demolished a bomb placed next to a building belonging to former Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawwa. Israeli army radio reported Tuesday.

The radio said the bomb, planted next to a vehicle licensing office owned by Mr. Shawwa in the occupied Gaza Strip, was blown up without causing any injuries but that it caused slight damage to the building.

It was the second attack on property belonging to the former mayor since he strongly criticised the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in a Jordan Television interview three weeks

ago.

Mr. Shawwa, who was deposed twice by the Israeli occupation authorities from his position as mayor because of his support for the PLO, said he believed the silent majority of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would accept a peace formula based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which the organisation rejects.

Mr. Shawwa also said the PLO was out of touch with reality in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In a recent interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation,

Mr. Shawwa was quoted as saying he had turned down Israeli offers of protection following threats against him after his criticism of the PLO.

Shortly before Mr. Shawwa's return from Jordan, unidentified attackers set fire to his citrus packing plant, causing extensive damage.

Mr. Shawwa was not at home Tuesday for comment on the attack.

Israel Radio later reported that a bomb was discovered and defused by police in the open-air market in Netanyahu, about 32 kilometres north of Tel Aviv.

Secrecy shrouds Israeli team's visit to S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A high-level Israeli trade delegation is on a secrecy-shrouded visit to South Africa amid reports that Pretoria is seeking economic lifelines to sidestep Western anti-apartheid sanctions.

Headed by the director-general of Israel's finance ministry, Emmanuel Sharon, the four-man team has been meeting South African officials since arriving at the weekend.

Both governments have maintained a news blackout on the tour, postponed after Pretoria's white-led government imposed a nationwide state of emergency on June 12 to fight black unrest.

Western diplomats said the delegation was here primarily to renew long-term trade agreements, including South African coal exports to Israel and credit facilities for Israeli imports.

But the team arrived as overseas pressure for sanctions over Pretoria's racial policies intensified.

According to local press

reports, trade officials in Pretoria are working on contingency plans to maintain vital imports flowing into the country even if its major economic allies adopt harsh punitive measures.

One newspaper recently called the Jewish state a potential lifeline for a sanctions-hit South Africa but Israeli officials rejected suggestions the delegation was engaged in a sanctions-busting exercise.

Official figures published by Pretoria show that South Africa's trade surplus with Israel is growing. Pretoria imported \$44 million worth of goods from Israel in 1985 while its exports amounted to \$101.5 million.

In the first two months of this year the surplus widened — exports of \$24 million and imports of \$7.3 million.

Despite persistent overseas press reports, both governments have denied any military dealings in defiance of a 1977 United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Angola reports foiling two S. African raids

LISBON (Agencies) — Angola's Defence Ministry said on Tuesday Angolan forces had driven back two attacks by South African troops on a strategic south-eastern Angolan town, killing 40 of the attackers and capturing four.

A ministry statement quoted Tuesday by the official Angolan news agency Angop said three South African battalions backed by armoured cars and heavy artillery attacked Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango province on Sunday and again early Monday.

Two Angolan soldiers were killed in the attacks and 23 civilians were killed and 18 wounded by South African shelling of the town, the statement added.

South Africa's defence force has so far declined to comment on the reported attack by its troops on Cuito Cuanavale, which lies some 300 kilometres inside south-east Angola.

The Angop dispatch followed an earlier Angolan Defence Ministry note charging South

African forces who crossed over from neighbouring Namibia (South-West Africa), earlier in the month, began attacking Cuito Canavale on Sunday, apparently in defence of the Angolan rebel movement UNITA.

A military spokesman in Pretoria said on Monday that South African forces operated against guerrillas "wherever they may be" and accused Angola of aiding them.

South Africa has said previous military incursions into Angola were in pursuit of black nationalist guerrillas.

The official Angolan statement, signed by Defence Minister Pedro Maria Tonha, said Angola's armed forces were prepared to continue their fight against the South African attack which he said would have "grave consequences."

It added the South African troops, using AML-90 armoured cars and artillery, attacked on Monday at 6 a.m. after an initial assault against Angolan forces on Sunday morning.

Secret U.S.-Soviet talks end in Moscow

KOTLIKOV, USSR (AP) — Top American and Kremlin negotiators ended two days of special arms talks on Tuesday with no word from either side on what, if anything, was accomplished.

The U.S. embassy spokesman in Moscow, Jaroslav Verner, said Tuesday afternoon that the U.S. delegation was on its way to the airport to depart Moscow.

Verner said it was his understanding that the delegation did not plan to issue any statement in Moscow on the talks.

Both sides have maintained a strict news blackout on the substance of the two-day "discussions, which were held in a secluded government mansion in this village south of Moscow."

The delegation was headed by Paul Nitze, chief arms adviser to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Asked early Tuesday to characterise the eight-hour round of talks held on Monday, Mr. Nitze replied: "They were serious talks. That's all I can say."

When asked whether he saw any sign to support an earlier comment by the chief Kremlin negotiator, Viktor Karpov, that the Soviets "would do anything" for an agreement on a new superpower summit, Mr. Nitze said: "No."

The special talks were getting low-key treatment from the Soviets. The English-language channel of Radio Moscow's world service reported the Sunday arrival of the U.S. delegation for the talks.

But no mention of the meetings was made in the Monday or Tuesday-morning editions of Soviet national newspapers.

The Kremlin, which sent no one to the airport to meet the U.S. officials, seemed to be trying to play down the significance of a meeting that comes during a flurry of pre-summit diplomatic activity.

Mr. Karpov, chief of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva arms talks and head of the new Foreign Ministry arms control desk, told an American TV reporter he would not provide any details on the confidential meeting.

Ceasefire called after 3 killed and 20 injured in French-Amal fighting

UNIFIL-militia flare-up described as most serious incident since June 1985

BEIRUT (Agencies) — French troops of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen called a midday ceasefire on Tuesday to end night-long gunbattles in which 17 Frenchmen were wounded in South Lebanon.

Three Amal militiamen were killed and three others wounded in the clashes with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades that U.N. spokesman Timor Goksel described as the most serious confrontation in 14 months.

"This is definitely the most serious incident involving UNIFIL since Israel withdrew the bulk of its occupation army from South Lebanon on June 6, 1985," Goksel said.

The ceasefire was proclaimed at 12 a.m., minutes after Amal leader Nabih Berri, on a visit to Damascus, issued orders from the Syrian capital to stop the shootout with French peacekeepers, Beirut radio stations reported.

Amal's commander-in-chief, Daoud Daoud, ordered Amal fighters to stop shooting at the French and withdraw from all positions they took up around the French battalion's zone east of Tyre and their logistics base inside the city, an Amal communique said.

Mr. Berri, who also is Lebanon's justice minister, had dispatched a three-man high-ranking Amal delegation to Tyre with orders to help end the nearly 24-hour "containment incident," Beirut radios said.

The shootout erupted on the outskirts of the village of Abassieh east of Tyre, where two Amal militiamen failed to heed an order to stop their car for search at a French checkpoint.

After an argument, both militiamen climbed out of the car, brandished guns at a French soldier manning the checkpoint and then tried to disarm him, said Goksel.

Another French soldier watching from a distance then opened fire, killing the two militiamen at 10:30 p.m. That touched off night-long gunfire exchanges between the French contingent and Amal, Goksel said.

Among the killed militiamen was Haidar Khalil, the Amal commander at the village of

Marakeh. The other was Khalil's bodyguard, Amal sources said.

In Paris the French Defence Ministry said that negotiations were underway to end the confrontation.

"The shooting has stopped," said the ministry, confirming reports by U.N. officials that 17 Frenchmen had been wounded in the confrontation.

"Negotiations are in progress for a return to calm," Goksel said. UNIFIL medics were still unable Tuesday morning to evacuate the wounded French soldiers to UNIFIL's field hospital in the Lebanese border town of Naburah.

"We could not evacuate them. We've been surrounded all night," Goksel said of the French troops at the Abassieh and Marakeh, seven kilometres east of Tyre, Lebanon's southern-most port city.

Goksel said Amal militiamen threatened to shoot at "anything moving at night" in the confrontation area "and we were unable to dispatch choppers to evacuate the wounded."

Beirut radio stations said Amal militiamen, equipped with machine guns and shoulder-fired, rocket-propelled grenades had been besieging all French positions east of Tyre.

Bourguiba divorces his wife

TUNIS (AP) — Tunisia's 83-year-old President-for-life Habib Bourguiba has received a divorce from his wife "for statements and positions in violation with the constitution," the president's office announced late Monday.

The Tunis court which ruled on the divorce has also forbidden, Wassila Ammar, Mr. Bourguiba's wife of 24 years, to use the title "Majda" by which she was addressed as first lady, a statement said.

The announcement did not specify the "statements and positions" which violated the constitution, saying only that they were taken "without the authorisation" of the president.

However, the divorce appeared to be the latest move in a behind-the-scenes competition between Wassila and Mr. Bourguiba's 60-year-old niece who "preside" over Tunisia's political clans.

Wassila left the presidential palace several months ago, and observers noted her absence at Mr. Bourguiba's birthday festivities Aug. 3 and at the congress of Tunisia's ruling Destourian Party in June, when the ailing president made surprise appearance.

Sweeping aside traditional election procedures, Mr. Bourguiba imposed his own nominations for the party's leadership. His nominations included prominent personalities known to enjoy the confidence of his niece, Saïda Sassi, who runs the presidential household and is said to have recently acquired a dominating influence over Mr. Bourguiba.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israel says Soviet ships off its coast

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Soviet Union has stationed two electronic "spy" ships off the Israeli coast, Israel Radio reported Tuesday. The radio did not identify the ships or their type, and did not say when, or how far from the coast, they were deployed. Yehoshua Saguy, a former chief of military intelligence, told the radio that the Soviet Union frequently stationed electronic surveillance ships near Israel to monitor both military and civilian radio and telephone traffic. The last report of Soviet "spy" ships close to Israel was during the crisis between the United States and Libya in March. The radio commented that the Soviet move might be connected to increased tension during the last few months between Israel and Syria.

Sudanese officials to visit Iraq, Iran

KHARTOUM (R) — Supreme Council President and Head of state Ahmad Ali Al Mirghani has accepted an invitation to visit Iraq in mid-September, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported Tuesday. It also said Energy Minister Adam Moussa Madubu would visit Iran on Aug. 24 with the aim of securing petroleum supplies and "to strengthen political and economic relations."

Israel postpones Demjanjuk indictment

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli prosecutors have postponed presenting an indictment against suspected Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk, Israel Radio reported Monday. The prosecutors preparing the case against the retired U.S. autoworker told Justice Minister Avraham Shariar they were waiting for more documents from the United States and European countries, the radio said. Israel claims Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the Treblinka concentration camp who was responsible for the deaths of 900,000 inmates. Demjanjuk, who was stripped of his American citizenship in 1981 and extradited to Israel last February, says he is the victim of mistaken identity. Two weeks ago the Jerusalem Post reported that Israeli investigators have been unable to find eyewitnesses who could identify Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible."

Warrants issued for El Al, Berlin suspects

GENOA, Italy (R) — A magistrate here has issued arrest warrants for two Arabs held in Britain and West Berlin after an attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner and the bombing of a Berlin discotheque, the Italian news agency ANSA said. The warrants are for brothers Nezar and Ahmad Hindawi, the agency said. Italian magistrates occasionally issue such formal warrants for suspects already in custody in other countries in order to question them in relation to their own investigations. ANSA said the Italian magistrate's move stemmed from a probe into the activity of guerrillas in Italy, where three Arabs, were convicted last month of hijacking the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro last October.

Shamir's wife invited to Bulgaria

TEL AVIV (AP) — The wife of Israel's foreign minister has been invited to Bulgaria, one of the eastern bloc countries which broke ties with the Jewish state in 1967, a foreign minister spokesman said Monday. The invitation to Bulgarian-born Shulamit Shamir was extended by the head of the Jewish community in Sofia and conveyed via the Bulgarian representation at the United Nations. Foreign ministry spokesman Ehud Gol said in a telephone interview "we regard the invitation as official since it was conveyed via the Bulgarian embassy."

Libyan suspect freed from Italian jail

ROME (R) — A former Libyan diplomat arrested in April on suspicion of plotting to kill the U.S., Saudi and Egyptian ambassadors to Italy has been released from jail. The suspect promised to remain available to Italian investigators. Arabi Mohammad Finiri, 47, left Rome's Regina Coeli jail on Monday following a decision on Saturday by a tribunal in the capital to grant him provisional liberty. He told reporters outside the jail he was innocent and would remain available to magistrates. Rome Magistrate Domenico Sica has been investigating Finiri and two other Libyans in connection with an alleged plot to kill the ambassadors in early 1985. Finiri, a member of the Libyan embassy until 1985, was arrested on April 21 on charges of illegal possession of weapons and suspicion of participation in the alleged plot. The Rome magistrates' office said it would appeal against the tribunal's decision.

Hart proposing increased aid to Israel, Egypt and Jordan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Gary Hart said on Monday he will introduce legislation in Congress for selective new aid for Israel, Egypt and Jordan to enable them to seize a "window opportunity" for Middle East peace.

Mr. Hart said the aid would include about \$15 million for economic improvements on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. He said the West Bank aid would be channelled through Jordan.

Mr. Hart was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 and is regarded as the front-runner for the party's 1988 bid. He planned to formally outline his proposals in a speech on the Senate floor Tuesday.

He said he had not worked out a price figure, but that it would not be exorbitant.

Israel already is to receive \$3 billion in U.S. aid in fiscal 1987, equal to nearly \$1,000 for every Israeli. Egypt is to receive \$2.3 billion. Combined, the two countries receive more than half of all U.S. aid to other nations.

But Mr. Hart said his proposals would meet pressing economic needs and help the leaders of the three countries to focus more attention on searching for a lasting peace between Israel and the Arab World.

Among new aid for Egypt would be a lower interest rate on outstanding military loans to reduce the repayment cost. Egypt also would be allowed to benefit from savings from recently completed U.S. aid projects. Mr. Hart also proposed calling on U.S.

allies to help Egypt's struggling economy.

For Israel, Mr. Hart said he would urge cost-sharing for port improvements at Haifa, a frequent port-call for American warships. He also wants reduced interest rates on outstanding military loans, cheaper prices for some military purchases, and new access for Israel to bid on service and procurement contracts.

Mr. Hart recently returned from a 10-day trip to the three countries as a representative of the Senate Armed Services Committee. He said hearings on his proposals could be held early next year.

A state Department spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Hart had conferred with President Ronald Reagan's administration on his proposals and "everything he is proposing is supportive of what we are trying to do. The problem is financing."

The Reagan administration already has authorized channelling \$4.5 million in development aid to the West Bank through Jordan.

Mr. Hart, who has consistently opposed arms sales to Jordan, said he came away from Jordan "convinced that King Hussein and his government are sincerely committed to finding peaceful solutions to the problems of the Middle East."

He said one possibility would be for Jordan and Israel to meet in a pre-negotiating planning session to determine which Palestinian representatives would be acceptable in formal negotiations.

U.S. to release \$67m for fighter projects, including Lavi

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department is releasing \$67 million for contracts involving Israel's controversial Lavi jet fighter, but expects Israel to seriously consider any alternatives for the programme offered by the Pentagon this fall.

Maj. Larry Icenogle, a Pentagon spokesman, said on Monday that Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told several members of Congress in a letter last week that the \$67 million for Lavi contracts would be released.

The Lavi, which was unveiled by Israel last month, is expected to replace roughly 300 older jets in the Israeli inventory in the 1990s.

The Pentagon had slowed its approval process for the latest Lavi contracts earlier this summer after a dispute over cost projections for the new fighter.

Pentagon officials have said each plane will cost \$22 million, disputing Israel's estimated price tag of \$15 million per plane.

The United States has provided nearly all of the \$1 billion in development costs. As a result of its cost projections, the Pentagon has launched a special study of various alternatives to reduce production expenses, such as a possible co-production agreement with an American defence contractor or

the use of Israeli gun and missile-control systems on a U.S.-built airframe.

Israeli government officials have publicly stated they intend to proceed with development of the Lavi.

Israeli officials have also argued the Lavi is vital to maintaining an independent arms-making capability to prevent being hobbled by arms boycotts or embargoes.

Dov Zakheim, the deputy undersecretary of defence for planning and resources at the Pentagon, acknowledged in an interview late last month the Defence Department had taken a hard look at the latest contracts and slowed their processing.

"In this case, it just somehow did not make sense to tell the Israelis that we wish everybody would just sort of step back and look closely at the Lavi, and at the very same time process these requests in such haste as if to imply that one could just 'charge headlong,'" Mr. Zakheim said.

On July 17, a group of congressmen headed by Democrats Mel Levine and Les Aspin wrote to Mr. Weinberger protesting the delay in releasing the funds.

"We would urge that the five contracts in question be authorised without further delay," the congressmen wrote.

NAAA seeks new inquiry over Pentagon official who is said to have given secret data to Israelis

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Arab-American group has said it is calling on the U.S. Defence Department to suspend the security clearance of a Pentagon official pending a new inquiry into allegations he provided classified information to Israel.

The Pentagon said Monday it has no plans to launch a new investigation of the affair.

The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) said it was urging the action on the basis of internal Justice Department memos charting the course of a 1978-79 investigation of Stephen D. Bryen.

The NAAA said it received the documents recently in settling a U.S. freedom of information act lawsuit against the Justice Department.

Bryen now is deputy under-secretary of defence for trade security policy. At the time of the alleged incidents investigated by the Justice Department, he was a senior staff aide to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The investigation of Bryen was

touched off in March 1978 by Michael P. Saba, former director of the Arab-American group, who reported overhearing Bryen offer a group of Israeli officials a classified document of Midwest military bases during a breakfast meeting at Washington's Madison Hotel.

According to internal Justice Department documents obtained by the group last year, U.S. prosecutors ultimately recommended Bryen be investigated by a grand jury. That step was blocked, however, by then-Assistant Attorney General Philip B. Heymann, and the investigation subsequently was dropped.

John Davitt, former chief of the Justice Department's internal security section, said last year the decision to drop the matter represented "an honest difference of opinion" with Heymann.

Previously released memos in the case concluded, for example, that while there were indications Bryen had provided some information to the Israeli defence ministry, there was no evidence

the information was classified.

Bryen has denied passing any classified information to Israel and complained he was being tainted "by guilt by suspicion."

Commodore Bob Prucha, a Pentagon spokesman, said the documents released by the Arab-American group "and many, many more that they did not release" were scrutinized by the Pentagon in 1981 before Bryen was granted his current top secret clearance.

Bryen's clearance is being reviewed for renewal, Prucha said but that is a standard procedure called for every five years.

"There is no current investigation of Mr. Bryen and the Defence Department has no plans to open such an investigation," he said.

NAAA said on Monday the documents it had obtained showed the Justice Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation determined Bryen had received a classified report on military bases inside Saudi Arabia the day before his breakfast meeting with Israeli officials.

An FBI memo dated May 10, 1978, also states an unidentified committee colleague, who voluntarily underwent hypnosis, recalled Bryen speaking with an Israeli embassy official who wanted to obtain information on a pending sale of ground-to-air missiles to Jordan.

The same memo also voices an FBI suspicion that "Bryen, apparently, is concealing the identities" of two of the Israelis with whom he met that morning for breakfast "for reason or reasons unknown."

In another FBI memo, dated Nov. 27, 1978, the bureau urged "that sworn testimony regarding this matter before a federal grand jury should be taken from the captioned subject."

"Washington field office feels that testimony under oath may help to clear up some of the discrepancies previously pointed out regarding this matter and, additionally, will 'lock in' all participants should something else develop later regarding this matter."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE
17:00 Kom
17:30 Om and Chop
17:30 Cartoons
18:00 Documentary
18:30 Space Voyage
18:30 Brewster
19:00 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in English
21:00 Volleyball match: Iraq vs. Kuwait
21:30 News in Arabic
22:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 "Des enfants et des lettres"
18:30 French series: "Catherine"
19:00 News in French
19:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
19:30 News in English
19:45 Your Living Body
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
21:00 Believe it or not (documentary)
21:30 News in English
22:00 Sword of Honour

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Morning Show Cont.
11:00 Pop Session
11:30 Songs from Movies
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Cont.
12:30 News Summary
12:45 Pop Session
13:00 News Bulletin
13:10 Instrumentals
14:15 Your Health
14:30 Concert Hour
14:30 News Summary
14:45 Instrumentals
15:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea
18:30 Music
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show Cont.
21:45 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Cont.
22:30 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1233 KHz

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 On the Box 07:40 Book Club 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 World News Summary 08:35 The World Today 08:45 Newsweek 09:00 Middle East 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 World News Summary 10:35 Development '86 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 Classical Record Review 11:30 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 12:45 A Land of Song 13:00 News Summary 13:05 My Music 14:00 World News 14:05 News Bulletin 14:15 A Letter from Wales 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:05 Newsweek 15:25 The Farming World 15:40 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Development '86 16:45 Tenor and Baritone 17:00 News Summary 17:05 Outlook 17:45 Report on Religion 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 A Ruler's Guide to Repression 18:30 Fastman 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 Counterpoint 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 A Letter from Wales 20:15 The Piano Roll 20:30 Top Twenty 20:40 Newsweek 21:00 World News 21:05 Outlook 21:30 World News 21:35 Outlook 21:45 World News 21:50 World News 21:55 World News 22:00 World News 22:05 World News 22:10 World News 22:15 World News 22:20 World News 22:25 World News 22:30 World News 22:35 World News 22:40 World News 22:45 World News 22:50 World News 22:55 World News 23:00 World News 23:05 World News 23:10 World News 23:15 World News 23:20 World News 23:25 World News 23:30 World News 23:35 World News 23:40 World News 23:45 World News 23:50 World News 23:55 World News 24:00 World News

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. 18:00 News 18:10 Newsweek 18:30 Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Focus 19:30 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsweek 20:30 Music USA 20:40 News 20:50 Focus 21:00 Special English News & Features 21:30 Music USA 21:40 News 21:50 Focus 22:00 Special English News & Features 22:30 Music USA 22:40 News 22:50 Focus 23:00 Special English News & Features 23:30 Music USA 23:40 News 23:50 Focus 24:00 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition entitled "The Statue of Liberty" at the French Cultural Centre (until August 21).

* An art exhibition by Marwan Shabazz at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery.

CINEMA

* Feature film "amateurs" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

* "Pile up faces" at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel: 6610267
American Centre - 644371
American Cultural Library - 641270
British Council - 6361478
French Cultural Centre - 637009
Goethe Institute - 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777
Hays Arts Centre - 665195
Jewish Youth City - 6071816
Y.W.C.A. - 641793
Y.M.C.A. - 664251
American Municipal Library - 637111
University of Jordan Library 843535

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also costumes from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 651760.

Jordan National Gallery: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Holidays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Monaster, Jabel Luvabdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel: 630428.

Service Clubs

Line Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Line Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Line Philadelphian Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Line Amman Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

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FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:20 Karachi (PK)
08:30 Sana'a (RJ)
08:45 Kuwait (KU)
08:55 Jeddah (SV)
09:05 Kuwait (LN)
09:15 Kuwait (RJ)
09:25 Baghdad (RJ)
09:35 Baghdad (RJ)
09:45 Doha (QR)
09:55 Sana'a (RJ)
10:05 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:15 Cairo (RJ)
10:25 Karachi (PK)
10:35 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)

DEPARTURES

08:20 Frankfurt (LH)
08:30 Damascus, Tripoli (LN)
08:45 Kuwait (RJ)
08:55 Beirut (ME)
09:05 Athens, Rome (PK

King, Sheikh Zayed hold talks

(Continued from page 1)

airline. The dispute has led to the suspension of flights by both airlines between Amman and Dubai, the second largest emirate federated in the UAE. Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour is one of the members of the delegation, accompanying the King.

The King's talks with Sheikh Zayed were attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn

Zaid and Jordan's ambassador to the UAE Amer Shammout.

The talks were attended on the UAE side by Sheikh Sultan Ibn Zayed, personal representative of Sheikh Zayed, and Sheikh Hamdan Ibn Zayed, under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and UAE Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Al Shurafa.

King Hussein later held a closed meeting with Sheikh Zayed.

Later Sheikh Zayed accompanied the King on a tour of Abu Dhabi and Al Ain.

Regent visits Jordan Valley

(Continued from page 1)

the Jordan Times in a recent interview that marketing has been one of the main problems facing the company.

The APC's marketing problem has been competition from Canadian soft loans extended to buyers of Canadian potash and the assertion of the company's long-term commitments to buyers. To solve this problem, the company has been making attempts to secure Arab/Israeli financing as well as reciprocating purchases from countries such as India through government help and cooperation.

The potash company's marketing policy is based on optimising the cash return from high price markets and on exporting the plant's production in a manner which does not upset the delicate established supply/demand balance.

According to Mr. Nsour, the company's inception into the world trading scene has been "a gentle, mostly welcomed arrival... we strongly believe in long-term policy and establishing powerful customer loyalties and relations."

In its fourth year of commercial production, the company is planning to attain higher production levels reaching 87.5 per cent of design capacity being 1.2 million tonnes of potash per year. In the first year, the plant achieved 23 per cent of its design capacity, 41 per cent in 1984 and 76 per cent in 1985.

Since beginning its operations in 1983 until the end of 1985, the company suffered a total loss of JD 30.8 million.

In its first year of production, due to a sharp decline in potash prices, (about 31 per cent from the 1980 rates of \$105 to \$72 in 1983), the plant's low production level and a one-year delay in the

project's construction, the company suffered a JD 13.84 million loss in 1983. In the second year of operation the company incurred a loss of JD 9.72 million and a loss of JD 6.52 million in 1985.

A feasibility report on the project made in 1977 as well as a World Bank appraisal report projected a loss in the first two years of operation. "Because of the decline in potash prices, the APC could not achieve the break-even point earlier. (as projected) and is now expected to reach it in 1987," Mr. Nsour told the Jordan Times recently.

The visit by the Regent to the plant comes at a time when the company is focusing its expansion plans on the optimisation of capacity of the current facilities.

"Our objective is to bring the refinery capacity up to 1,400,000 tonnes per year, or 16.67 per cent above design," Mr. Nsour said. He added that tenders for the expansion plan have already been received and that a contractor was expected to be selected soon. Financing has been provided by the Islamic Development Bank and the World Bank. The cost of the expansion project is estimated at JD 6 million.

Prince Hassan, who closely monitors development projects in the Kingdom, was briefed during his tour of the valley by Jordan Valley Authority Director General Munther Haddadin, on current irrigation projects and future plans. Dr. Haddadin also reviewed with the Regent rural development projects in the area.

The Regent expressed the need for a more active role by the agricultural sector in the area within the Kingdom's five-year development plan. He also met with farmers and was briefed on their needs and on the agricultural production and marketing operations in the valley.

Iraqi jets bomb Sirri Island

(Continued from page 1)

Local residents in Baghdad, reached by telephone, said a strong blast echoed through the Iraqi capital of four million people before dawn, and others said they sighted plumes of smoke billowing at a distance.

Iran had said its Revolutionary Guards corps fired a missile at Al Dura oil refinery in Baghdad at 1:25 a.m.

Iran's official news agency (IRNA) said the refinery was "hit and smashed." It said the missile attack was a "retaliatory" measure against Iraqi attacks on "civilian and industrial targets."

The Iraqi statement said the missile attack on Baghdad was "proof of Iran's criminal intentions... the Iranians do not hesitate to violate international laws and basic principles of humanitarian society."

"Once more, we reassert from a position of strength that we possess the destructive power and means to reduce any region in Iran to rubble," the statement warned.

Meanwhile, fire-fighting tugs battled to control the tanker fires at Sirri, while other tankers cut moorings and headed towards the Strait of Hormuz, at the entrance to the Gulf, to avoid possible further attacks and blasts from the crippled tankers.

It was the first reported Iraqi strike on Sirri Island, a key terminal for Iran's oil exports after

continued air raids since August last year on the Kharg terminal in an Iraqi-proclaimed war zone in the northern Gulf.

Sources quoted by news agencies said all loading had been halted at Sirri and that tankers were fleeing the area.

They said one of the tankers reported hit was the 39,722-tonne Venture, which had been waiting to load.

Iran operates a fleet of nine shuttle tankers that ferry crude oil from Kharg to Sirri since January last year, after independent shipowners stopped their vessels from sailing to Kharg.

In addition, Iran has five supertankers moored at Sirri and used as "mother ships" or oil storage depots.

Dubai-based marine salvage and shipping agents said at least one of these mother ships and one shuttle tanker were set ablaze during the raid on the remote island.

They identified the stricken mother ship as the 392,000-tonne Greek-owned Clelia, and the shuttle tanker as the 230,000-tonne Iranian-flag Azarbad.

Kuwait-based shipping sources said the 284,000-tonne Liberian-registered tanker Mississippi also was damaged by the Iraqis in the raid on Sirri. The tanker was lifting a shipment of oil from Sirri for an unidentified customer, they said.

Falangists set up team to end feud

(Continued from page 1)

mediators trying to work out a compromise to the conflict.

Dr. Abu Nader, 34, and 10 bodyguards suffered gunshot wounds.

Dr. Geagea, who openly cooperated with the Israeli army during its 1982 invasion of Lebanon, was at his seatfront war council headquarters next to Beirut port Tuesday.

He threatened at a news conference Monday evening to crush the rebels by force of arms unless Falangist mediation efforts produced a quick peaceful settlement.

He had managed to bring in tanks and armoured personnel carriers into positions around the northern flank of Beirut's eastern sector before issuing the threat.

Within two hours after he emerged from the surgery theatre at St. Joseph Hospital, Dr. Abu Nader vowed to return to the fray.

"I want to assure my comrades and friends that my injuries are minor and I shall be with them

again soon in the political and other arenas," Dr. Abu Nader said.

Dr. Geagea had fled during the fighting to Byblos, 30 kilometres north of Beirut, but he was given safe conduct to return for the mediation conferences.

President Gemayel, a Maronite Christian and Dr. Abu Nader's uncle, has been trying to mend fences with Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon.

Dr. Abu Nader, who advocates a middle-of-the-road position, would be accepted as a negotiator for the Christians by Syria and by Lebanese Muslim leaders, who both have vetoed Dr. Geagea.

Mr. Hobeika said in an interview published on Tuesday that his return to Beirut from exile in Syria was "only a matter of time."

He told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Itihad that this week's fighting in east Beirut was the "natural result of the mistaken policy of Samir Geagea," the man who replaced him as militia leader.

Hmoud okays JD3.3m Zarqa budget

ZARQA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud has endorsed a fiscal budget for Zarqa Municipality for the current year. The budget amounts to JD 3,341,459 and will be spent on a number of public service projects, according to Mr. Badri Bahaeddin, the chairman of a committee in charge of Zarqa Municipality.

The projects, he said, aim to raise the level of public services in the city and according to Mr. Bahaeddin, JD 200,000 will be spent on purchasing land for opening roads, JD 350,000 will be spent on maintaining streets, JD 342,000 will be spent on building culverts and bridges and JD 20,000 on building public lavatories in the city.

He said that the municipality will also buy vehicles at a cost of JD 320,000, will conduct studies on traffic light systems at the cost of JD 100,000, plant trees at the cost of JD 675,000 and set up a public library and a hall at the cost of JD 102,000. Other projects, he said, include the purchase of insecticides, garbage bags and maintaining sports grounds.

The approval of the city's new budget is expected to help remedy

many of the service problems which have prompted complaints by many residents of Zarqa, the second largest town in the country. Two weeks ago, Jordan Television presented a programme focusing on the lack of services, the crowded living conditions and heavy traffic in the city and suggesting improvements urgently needed in Zarqa.

'Disaster zone'

A columnist in Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper suggested that the government should consider the city of Zarqa as a "disaster zone" which requires urgent help to solve the city's numerous problems. Temporary solutions, he said, cannot solve the problems in Zarqa, especially since it has "a weak municipality and limited resources."

In reply to the columnist, Mr. Bahaeddin said that most of the pitiable conditions in Zarqa have emerged as a result of negligence, mistakes and miscalculated decisions by previous managements which went uncontrolled by neither the government nor the local population who elected members to the municipal council but asked no questions.

Also, the population explosion in Zarqa and the little attention given to the city has also contributed to its present situation, Mr. Bahaeddin continued. He went on to say that what the viewers saw on television was presented with the help of the municipality because the committee wanted the public to see for themselves the dimension of the problem and the numerous tasks the committee is shouldering. "We also wanted viewers to see the negative results of past mistakes and to plan," he said. He added that the cumulative mistakes and their consequences could by no means be tackled overnight. Zarqa Municipality committee, he said, has just taken office and will do what it can to improve the situation in the city, but in this endeavour it will require total backing from the local population.

He added that, compared with other regions, Zarqa should not be regarded as a disaster area. He also referred to public complaints about disturbances and noise as a result of digging along-side the streets and to other inconveniences which, he said, have to happen for the sake of improving services.

Rise in world gold prices stalls local market sales

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jewellers and goldsmiths in Amman Tuesday voiced their concern over a decline in the level of transactions on the local gold market as a result of soaring international gold and platinum prices which followed the imposition of sanctions on South Africa.

The sudden jump in prices has already had an impact on the local market and has reduced gold sales in the local gold market, according to several jewellers.

Mr. George Qubti, a goldsmith, said that the local gold market has been directly affected by the recent increase in international prices. "Jewellers are now reluctant to buy gold as gold futures are unpredictable," Mr. Qubti added.

"It is hard to say whether gold prices will continue to rise and, therefore any gold purchase must be carefully studied," he said, adding that the best thing to do under these circumstances is to wait and see the next change in price.

Mr. Qubti said that he does not want to make the same mistake that many goldsmiths made several years ago. In those days, goldsmiths purchased as much gold as they could get their hands on prompted by a radio announcement that gold prices were to soar, but subsequently gold prices plummeted to record lows, he said.

In another interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Fathi Abu Quaiq, a jeweller, said that the recent increase in prices has directly affected transactions in the local gold market. The market situation has already been affected by the regional economic recession and the increase in prices has made it worse on gold traders, Mr. Abu Quaiq said.

CAEU chief urges Arab states to join common market, work towards economic integration

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi said Tuesday that intensive efforts are presently being exerted to include all Arab countries in the CAEU in order to implement the Arab Common Market agreement.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, on the CAEU's 22nd anniversary, Mr. Obeidi said that a total of 13 Arab states have now joined the CAEU and the number of those which have started implementing the Arab Common Market's agreement has risen to

Arab children end busy week of cultural activities

AMMAN (J.T.) — Children who took part in a week-long children's conference organised by the Nour Al Hussein Foundation began leaving Jordan Tuesday at the end of the conference.

On Monday, the last day of the conference, the children from 14 Arab countries were received by Her Majesty Queen Noor at Al Nadwa Palace.

During the conference, 80 children took part in various cultural and recreational activities, toured archaeological and tourist sites and visited Jordanian families and military positions in the Kingdom.

The conference discussed Arab

children's general conditions and the needs of children in the Arab World. Participating delegations stressed the need for Arab governments to undertake projects designed to promote children's skills and culture and they called for the establishment of a league for Arab children and steps to increase the number of children's centres and clubs.

The children's conference, an annual event initiated by Queen Noor, enables children to familiarise themselves with various aspects of Jordanian life and provides a forum for bolstering relations among children of the Arab World.

Dudin meets representatives of charitable societies in W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing charitable societies in the occupied West Bank Tuesday called on Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin and presented him an outline of their needs and plans for expanding their activities.

The delegation was led by Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, chairman of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan, who briefed the minister on the conditions of charitable societies in the West Bank and their

services and plans. Mr. Dudin voiced his ministry's concern over the social conditions of people living under Israeli rule and he expressed the government's keenness to help charitable and voluntary societies to enable them carry out humanitarian missions. Mr. Dudin also stressed the need to involve local inhabitants in the work of such societies.

The delegation represented charitable societies in Nablus, Jerusalem and Hebron.

Water experts review 10 papers on reusing treated effluent

AMMAN (J.T.) — A four-day workshop on the treatment and re-use of sewerage and wastewater for irrigation continued its meetings here on Tuesday and reviewed 10 working papers submitted by experts and engineers from Jordan and other countries participating in the workshop.

One of the papers was presented by engineer Muna Sahouri from the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) in which she tackled the uses of treated

wastewater for irrigation and other purposes. Another paper was submitted by WAJ engineer Ahmad Keilani and he explained the methods and benefits of the treatment process which, he said, would help prevent the overuse of underground water reserves (aquifers).

There was also a working paper on water planning submitted by an expert from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which has sponsored the workshop.

open markets for the products of Arab states free of all restrictions and it also guarantees the free flow of goods, capital and manpower, Mr. Obeidi continued.

Members of the Arab Common Market can benefit from their cooperation and national products without customs duty and other taxes and this system would help each country to expand the market for its own goods, Mr. Obeidi added.

He stressed that no separate agreements and joint accords can serve as a substitute for joint economic action.

Irbid voters go to the polls tomorrow

Three candidates wind up their canvassing in by-elections to fill Christian seat

By Rana Sabbagh in Amman
and Kamil Ghazawi in Irbid

AMMAN — The citizens of Irbid go to the polls tomorrow to elect one out of three candidates contesting a vacant Christian seat in the Lower House of Parliament.

The by-election, the third since Parliament was reconvened in 1984, is being held to elect a successor to the late Yacoub Mu'amar who died last June.

Irbid Governorate has five seats in the Lower House of Parliament.

Candidates were winding up their last-minute efforts on Tuesday to win the largest share possible of the nearly 139,000 votes in Irbid Governorate. The campaigns conducted by the three candidates, Turki Haddad, Sami Haddad and Nader Abu Al Sha'aer, took the form of intensive contacts between the candidates and Irbid personalities as well as the distribution of leaflets and advertisements in newspapers.

Thursday's voting will take place at 207 polling centres all over the governorate. Polling starts at 7 a.m. and ends at 7 p.m. on the same day. The vote count begins immediately after the conclusion of polling with the supervision of 40 committees and the presence of candidates or their representatives.

The three candidates, as well as a large number of Irbid dignitaries interviewed by the Jordan Times and Al Rai strongly denied earlier reports that consultations were carried out between the governorate's Christian families to arrive at a consensus on one candidate.

"Pressure to form a consensus was not imposed on any of us," Dr. Abu Al Sha'aer, a surgeon, said Tuesday.

A large number of observers and some of the governorate's notables Tuesday agreed that the timing of the by-elections, which coincides with the first-day of the five-day 'Eid Al Adha public holiday will affect the turnout for voting.

Low turnout forecast

"The majority of the governorate's 55,000 citizens will be busy either shopping for the 'Eid or visiting their family and friends," said Saadi Al Halabouni, chairman of Irbid's Chamber of Commerce.

Many agree that Thursday's turnout for voting will be lower than the turnout registered at Irbid's June 19th by-elections.

In the June elections, during which Jamal Obeidat was elected to fill one vacant Irbid seat in the Lower House, nearly 40,000 citizens out of the 139,700 registered voters cast their ballots. Mr. Obeidat, 47, received 22,336 votes while his closest rival, Dr. Abdul Majeed Nusair secured 10,335 votes. Mr. Obeidat was sworn in as Irbid's elected deputy at the outset of the House's first extraordinary session on July 24.

Irbid notables, however, expect Thursday's elections to be a closely-contested race between former Judge Turki Haddad and Dr. Abu Al Sha'aer, since both contenders enjoy popular support among their constituents.

Dr. Abu Al Sha'aer is a general surgeon and was former chief of the surgery department at the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid, while Mr. Haddad was a former judge at Irbid's Appeal Court.

"Both men have a very good and clean record and a large majority of the governorate's citizens have good opinion regarding the two men's professional conduct,"

commented an Irbid dignitary. "Abu Mahmoud (Turki) was a very fair and objective judge at the court, while Abu Faisal (Nader) is renowned among his friends, patients and inside medical circles," said a senior Irbid official who preferred anonymity.

"I appreciate both men and I wish I was legally allowed to vote for both the judge and the doctor," said another Irbid notable.

Government officials in Amman and Irbid have said that the people of Irbid will have the difficult task of choosing the "better of the best."

Officials close involved in the electioneering predict a narrow victory by Judge Haddad over Dr. Abu Al Sha'aer.



Dr. Nader Abu Al Sha'aer



Turki Haddad



Sami Haddad

Saudi minister, Khayyat discuss pilgrimage issues

MECCA (Petra) — Saudi Arabian Minister of Pilgrimage Affairs Abdul Wahhab Al Wase' Monday met with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Azz Al Khayyat who is heading a Jordanian pilgrimage mission to Saudi Arabia.

They discussed cooperation between their two ministries in facilitating the pilgrimage for Jordanian Muslims. The meeting was attended by Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Kallani and Under Secretary of the

Ministry of Awqaf Abdul Salam Al Abbadi.

Also in Mecca, Sheikh Khayyat met with a delegation of Muslim pilgrims from Palestinian land occupied since 1948. The pilgrims voiced their appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government for the facilities and assistance which Jordan provided to enable them perform this year's pilgrimage to the holy places. The delegation also praised the efforts of the Jordanian pilgrimage mission for the services and care it extended to Muslim pilgrims.

On the economic front, Dr. Abu Al Sha'aer said he will work towards developing Jordan's industrial and agricultural sectors, creating new job opportunities, protecting local manpower, encouraging the establishment of economic institutions and distributing development gains in a "fair way," which considers people's geographical and social situations.

Dr. Abu Al Sha'aer, a medical graduate from the Italian Padova University, said he will give priority to implementing a free medical coverage programme and to raising the standards of medical services in the Kingdom's villages and remote areas. Dr. Abu Al Sha'aer is a staunch supporter of women's participation in development, as well as youth and sports activities.

Mr. Sami Haddad said his election campaign is based on serving people's socio-economic and agricultural needs and supporting moves towards pan-Arab unity.

He believes that school teachers' social, financial and educational status should be upgraded to eventually offer more incentives to teachers to develop education. Mr. Haddad said he would be working to give labourers more support since he described them as "the nucleus for building the country."

Mr. Haddad also pledged his support for women's rights and voluntary societies and added that he would continue to support the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Interior minister visits Irbid

Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed Tuesday visited Irbid and met with Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin. Mr. Amin briefed the minister on the governorate's final preparations for Thursday's by-elections, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

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Jordan Times

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Problem that cannot be overlooked

RECENT reports of temporary water shortages in the city of Amman are a serious cause for alarm, and one that government officials cannot afford to overlook, in spite of the multitude of other challenges facing the Kingdom. Coming hard on the heels of last month's news that Jordan's livestock and cereal sectors will be hit hard by the current drought, the water crisis is further confirmation that we need better planning if we are to overcome the vagaries of nature.

For a country like ours which is mostly desert, the reliable provision of water supplies adequate for agriculture, industry and home use is the bedrock of national development. Much of the impetus for economic and social advancement projected in the 1986-1990 economic development plan could be jeopardised by either prolonged or periodic water shortages, and one only has to look at Africa to see that one drought year can easily stretch into two, or three, or more.

The most ominous warning comes from Jordanian officials who asserted in recent interviews with the Jordan Times that "any mismanagement of the Kingdom's water resources will mean no water supplies by the year 2000." The turn of the century, once a comfortably far-off benchmark for making dire predictions, is now just around the corner, and the combination of continued rapid population growth and industrialisation will only increase future pressure on water supplies.

And sadly, it is not at all wise to discount the possibility of mismanagement of our precious water resources. The apparent near-complete failure of the JD 60 million Deir Alla-Amman pumping system is evidence enough of that. The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) would now like to bring water to Amman from the southern parts of the Kingdom, but the cabinet is understandably reluctant to approve new funding for such a system in light of the Deir Alla-Amman pipeline failure.

Ensuring a reliable supply of water to meet all our needs is an absolute necessity, demanding careful planning, close supervision, and smooth coordination and cooperation among the concerned authorities. Anything less is quite simply a recipe for national disaster.

The means for achieving this are already at hand. The WAJ has completed a national masterplan for the year 2000 which envisions the use of surface, subterranean and treated water supplies. One of the most important keys to exploiting these resources most effectively is an efficient transport system. The problems which afflicted the Deir Alla-Amman pipeline project must be pinpointed and rectified, so that similar efforts in the future will be guaranteed a larger measure of success. We need a nationwide system of water transport that will allow for the tapping, allocation, and reallocation of water supplies according to sectoral needs and climatic conditions.

Only when we have mastered the control of this most basic resource will we be free to pursue the higher and more complex goals of national development.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King continues good mission

KING Hussein's visit to the United Arab Emirates is part of his continued effort to reactivate joint Arab action and unify Arab stands. The Iraq peace plan and the continued Iranian threats to the Arab countries of the Gulf region are among the most pressing topics for discussion among Arab leaders because of their importance to the whole Arab Nation. There is no alternative to unity of ranks and solidarity among Arab countries if they are to ward off the Iranian dangers and avoid further deterioration in the situation in the Gulf. Jordan which is taking the initiative now to help Arabs reach consensus on joint action has been the first Arab country to point to the dangers that threaten the Arab Nation and has repeatedly urged Arab leaders to join hands and work for the common national interests. Jordan was also the first Arab country to voice total support for Iraq's peace plan which should be supported by all Arabs. It is time for all Arab countries to join hands for the sake of reviving Arab economy in the present difficult circumstances. Unless the Arabs work together now they will continue to face difficulty and failure.

Al Dustour: Israel plots for aggression

ISRAEL'S new air raid on the Bekaa valley in Lebanon is part of a drive to escalate tension in the Arab region in general and with Syria in particular. This latest aggression has been preceded by a series of air raids on Palestinian camps and Syrian-held territory in total defiance of Syria and the Lebanese people. This latest aggression could be the beginning of a major offensive on Arab territory, and a way for drawing Syria into the battle. The spate of attacks on Lebanon coincides with a stepped up Israeli media campaign claiming that the raids are designed to maintain stability and security in the region. Of course, the Israelis are encouraged in their aggression by certain major powers and the continued weakness of the Arabs whose forces are in disarray and who lack the will and the determination to confront their common enemies. We condemn the Israeli aggression on the camps and the towns of Lebanon and appeal to the Arab leaders to wake up and take joint action to safeguard their national interests and their future. We also hope that everything will be done on the international level to deter Israel from committing further acts of aggression on Arab soil.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel prepares for offensive

EVERYTIME a chance appears in the offing for a political solution for Lebanon's civil war Israel comes out from behind and blows things up, and everytime a ray of hope emerges from the dark skies of Lebanon Israel moves quickly to drive it away. Israel which is intent on maintaining a weak and destabilised neighbour in the north has been repeating attacks on southern Lebanon and paving the ground for a major offensive. Its forces and the Israeli-backed militia in the south are also carrying out operations for what they describe as security reasons in the southern Lebanese regions. All this is bound to create a tense situation in the south and is bound to reinvigorate violence. At the same time Israel's repeated raids on Palestinian camps and Syrian-held territory are bound to escalate tension with Syria and the Palestinians and pave the way for serious confrontation. All these Israeli moves bear an indication that Israel is preparing for a major offensive on Lebanon and probably Syria, now that its agents have succeeded in aborting attempts by warring factions to reach a political settlement. We hope the Lebanese people will wake up and unite their forces in the face of the common danger.

Economist takes on new role as fortune teller

By Riad Khouri

PITY the poor economist who is constantly being asked by his relatives about the next lurch in the value of the American dollar or who has to come up with a snappy answer to a businessman's question about the price of oil.

Supposedly by digesting the past and understanding the present, the "science" of economics can give us a pretty good idea about the future. As a professional economist, I can safely say this is not often the case, though a few of my perhaps less humble colleagues may be more confident about their power to forecast.

Less enlightened people in Haiti or Africa sometimes call on the services of witch doctors to get a look at the future, and great swathes of the populations of China and North America put great faith in horoscopes, but the modern equivalent of the gazer into crystal balls and teller of fortunes seems to be the economist.

Ever since the revolution in economic thought of the 1930's set off by John Maynard Keynes, governments have supposed that they had the power through taxes and spending (fiscal policy) as well as through manipulation of the supply of money and interest rates (monetary measures) to steer an economy. But more and more people are now becoming skeptical about the ability of governments and economists to forecast and plan.

Alan Walters, Professor of Economics at Johns Hopkins University belongs to this new school of thought. He says "in addition to the inherent impossibility of forecasting weather, wars and animal spirits, there is great uncertainty about the short-run (the first year or two) effects of monetary and fiscal policy." Walters adds, "economists do not know why short-term forecasts tend to err so often and so much, but I suspect it

is due to an inability to understand the shifts of market sentiment, expectations and confidence, and the reaction of the private sector to shifts in perceptions of public policy."

He claims that much of Keynesian economics treated the private sector as a doormat, thinking that people learned nothing and wouldn't "offer the judicious medicine of the authorities." But people profit from knowing the behaviour pattern of the public sector.

Foreign exchange is a simple example of this process: If people feel the government wishes a currency to depreciate, there will be a flight into foreign currency, thus exacerbating the local money's fall and pushing the exchange rate beyond what is desirable. In the days of fixed exchange rates back in the 1960's, the private sector's feeling that a currency was going to be devalued would often lead to a stampede

into stronger money and make the devaluation inevitable. Today's system of international exchange rates is different, with currencies usually appreciating or going down without central banks setting rigid rates. Of course governments are still very much involved in the foreign exchange markets, but the authorities' ability or willingness to control rates tightly is a thing of the past.

Is this good? In general, the answer has to be yes. Leaving markets to operate more or less freely is easier and usually more efficient than setting up and enforcing a system full of rigid controls. But instability can scare people, especially businessmen.

Sharp fluctuations in the dollar in recent months have bewildered the international economy, and public and private sectors everywhere have complained about the American currency's volatility. Forecasting has become

even more dangerous, though a lot of people now see the dollar, resuming its strength.

However, no matter how unclear things may be in the short run, the dollar's long-term power remains unquestioned. This is because dollar-denominated investments still offer the most attractive blend of safety and yield for the average investor. The fact is, there is still no really viable alternative to the dollar. Precious metals continue to lose popularity as stores of value.

Japan, the world's second economy, protects itself with restrictions which limit the yen's role as an international currency, and the monies of Europe, taken individually, are becoming less important. Faced with this situation, international finance is turning increasingly towards the seven-year-old European Currency Unit (ECU). This is a cocktail of ten European Economic Community currencies.

The ECU has become a fairly common "currency" in international lending. Although it's still not possible to settle a restaurant bill in ECUs, the cocktail's stability and the reliability of its component monies has led to its use growing fast in the international bond market.

For the foreseeable future, the dollar will remain the de facto world currency. But in a situation where less confidence is being placed in the effectiveness of government policies and their ability to control short-term economic factors, cocktails such as the ECU may become more popular. After all, the ECU is simply a reflection of European cooperation and integration.

This is good both in economic and in other terms and if the world is to be saved from increasing instability, both political and otherwise, such co-operation will eventually have to become universal.

Israel finds its influence on the U.S. at apex

By Charles R. Babcock
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Every year since President Ronald Reagan took office in 1981, Thomas A. Dine has prepared a report on U.S.-Israeli relations for the annual meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the influential lobbying group he heads. Each year, the assessment had been a mix of ups and downs. Not this year.

"We are in the midst of a revolution that is raising U.S.-Israel relations to new heights," Mr. Dine told more than 1,000 members of the committee meeting in Washington on April 6.

Gone, Mr. Dine said, were the days when some U.S. officials considered Israel "a liability, a hindrance to America's relationship with the Arab World, a loud and naughty child." Gone, too, was the dark period during 1982 and 1983, when Israel's invasion of Lebanon strained the longstanding special relationship that goes back to Israel's founding in 1948.

No longer did Israel have to depend just on its friends in Congress, Mr. Dine said. Now, sympathetic officials were at every level of the government, at the State and Defense departments, at the Central Intelligence Agency, at agencies that deal with science, trade and agriculture — all places, he said, where support for Israel had been weakest.

Leading the charge, he said, was Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who came to office after heading a corporation doing billions of dollars in business in the Arab World and then scared some in the Jewish community by declaring that he wanted to resolve the "legitimate needs and problems" of the 1.5 million

Palestinians living on Israeli-occupied land.

By autumn 1983, Mr. Shultz had turned around and embraced an idea that previous administrations had rejected — "strategic cooperation," which envisions Israel as a strategic asset that can help protect U.S. interests in the Middle East from Soviet incursions.

Scores of people interviewed here and in Israel agree with Mr. Dine's assessment that the relationship is closer now than ever before.

The relationship is bolstered by: The largest U.S. foreign aid package — \$3 billion last year and this year — for any country in the world. Egypt is second with \$2.3 billion, a direct result of its signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

A decision two years ago to give Israel only grants, or loans that need not be repaid. This was done to put a cap on Israel's debt to the United States at \$10 billion in principal and \$15 billion in interest, a major drain on Israel's economy.

A special joint committee in which Israeli and American officials agree on the size of the Israeli aid package, which then goes to Congress for approval. "We negotiate everything with them. We don't do that with anyone else," a U.S. official said.

Preferential treatment in how that foreign aid is distributed. For example, Israel gets all its economic aid in the first month of the fiscal year, a congressional decision that allows Israel to invest whatever it does not need immediately and keep the earnings.

An agreement to pay for the development of Israel's new jet fighter, the Lavi, with \$2 billion allocated so far.

A Free Trade Agreement, designed to help Israel's economy

by giving its exporters to the United States a trading edge over other countries.

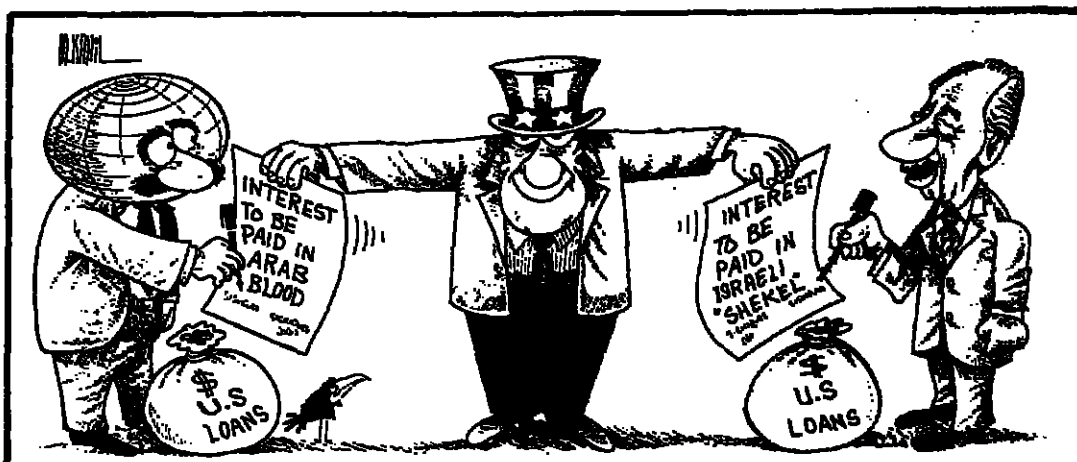
One reason for Israel's support in Congress is the political clout of the American Jewish community, which has rewarded its friends with campaign support and has organized to defeat its enemies. But the basis of the relationship is rooted as much in emotion as in politics: 2,000 years of Judeo-Christian tradition, a remembrance of the Nazi torture of Jews and a shared belief in democratic government.

Opinion polls reflect these feelings. A Washington Post-ABC News poll in June found the public was more sympathetic to Israel than to the Arab nations by 62 per cent to 13 per cent, with the rest neutral.

But some of the persons interviewed for these articles, including officials in the Carter and Reagan administrations, said the relationship had become so special that it had upset U.S. policy in the Middle East, which is to protect Israel's security while maintaining close ties to moderate Arab nations.

Harold H. Saunders, Jimmy Carter's assistant secretary of state for the region when Israel and Egypt signed the Camp David accords in 1979, said, "There's a cancer growing on the relationship." The relationship, he said, has become a "one-way street" and Congress has given Israel "a virtual blank check."

Geoffrey Kemp, the Reagan administration's Middle East expert on the National Security Council staff from 1981 to 1985, said, "We now face a very serious problem in terms of long-term Middle East policy. The United States must remain sensitive to its relations with Muslim countries in the region and to the fact that oil is important no matter what the price is."



Among some Israelis, there is another concern: that Israel has become too dependent on the United States, that U.S. aid has become a way to avoid making hard decisions about how to revive an ailing economy.

But advocates of a closer relationship say the United States is taking the course that makes the most sense. Israel is a dependable ally, they say, while the Arab nations are not; by being close to Israel, the United States will force the Arab countries to recognize the reality of a Jewish state and improve prospects for peace.

Terrorism, perhaps more than anything else, has hurt the image of the Arab countries and, thus, has undermined support for an evenhanded U.S. policy, several officials said.

In September 1982, Mr. Shultz met with American Jewish leaders to ask for their support for Mr. Reagan's peace plan. According to several participants, his manner was cold and distant as they refused. Some other Jewish leaders, including Mr. Dine, endorsed the Reagan plan, which immediately brought criticism from other American Jews and some Israeli

officials.

The key figure turned out to be Mr. Shultz. From the beginning, Mr. Shultz was troubled that he was viewed as pro-Arab, according to officials close to him. He talked about the problems with Frank C. Carlucci, then deputy secretary of defense, who suggested that he seek out Robert C. Ames, the CIA's senior intelligence officer for the Middle East. Mr. Ames would give Mr. Shultz a balanced view, Mr. Carlucci said.

Throughout the fall and winter, Mr. Shultz consulted frequently with Mr. Ames, who acted as a kind of personal guide to the politics and personalities in the Middle East. At the same time, Mr. Shultz was being wooed by Israel's top officials in Washington: Moshe Arens, the Israeli ambassador, and his deputy, Benjamin Netanyahu.

In late 1982, Mr. Shultz got a first-hand look at the strength of Israel's support. He argued with the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and Congress over a \$200-million increase in aid to Israel. He lost. From Mr. Dine's point of view, "That's the real turning point. It was a measure of

strength and both sides recognized the other's interests."

Then, on April 18, a Muslim fundamentalist group bombed the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, killing more than 60 people, including Mr. Ames, who was there for meetings on terrorism. The bombing shocked Mr. Shultz and the American public.

Mr. Shultz, joined by Robert C. McFarlane, who became national security adviser in October 1983, took the policy to Mr. Reagan. They argued that the closer alliance would block any Soviet thrusts in the region. Mr. Reagan accepted their view over the objections of the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who argued that the Arab countries would feel that the pact was aimed at them, not at the Soviet Union.

In late October, less than a week after another bombing in Beirut — the attack on the U.S. Marine Corps barracks that killed 241 Americans — President Reagan signed National Security Decision Directive 111, which set out the guidelines for strategic cooperation.

NATO planners have doubts over need for Euro-defence initiative

By Richard Balmforth
 Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO is studying proposals for a Europe-based anti-missile air defence system drawing on U.S. "Star Wars" technology, though some Western allies have strong doubts that such a defence is needed.

According to diplomats accredited to NATO headquarters here, the alliance is having to contend with the view of many of its experts that the threat to Europe from Soviet short-range missiles armed with conventional bombs is not real enough to justify a costly new system.

The diplomats say West Germany, in the forefront of the potential East-West battle zone, is generating much of the pressure in the 16-nation alliance for an anti-tactical ballistic missile (ATBM) defence against

Moscow's short-range SS21, SS22 and SS23 missiles sited in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Military experts say the U.S. administration's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) office also sees benefit in encouraging European interest in the technology of SDI, popularly known as "Star Wars."

Further impetus has come from European high technology companies hungry for contracts and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's military command which has no doubts over the reality of the Soviet threat.

General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, has said military planners will be submitting to NATO's military committee long-term planning guidelines for developing a SDI-linked defence system.

The view of Rogers and West

German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, the diplomats say, is that in the debate on nuclear medium-range rockets, the threat from Moscow's short-range missiles targeted on Western Europe has been ignored.

NATO says Moscow's short-range battlefield missiles can carry nuclear, chemical or conventional warheads. The NATO military is seeking to stiffen defences against the possibility of such missiles carrying out a massive conventional bomb attack on key installations in Europe.

Proposals from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) are for a highly expensive system drawing on SDI know-how and covering research into "directed energy" weapons — which would use laser and particle beam technology — to

counter a conventional bomb attack in particular.

Links with SDI technology have caused the proposed system to be labelled the European defence initiative or European "Star Wars" though no-one is suggesting a space-based system and the missiles to be countered have only a low trajectory through space.

Several European companies including France's Aerospatiale, Thomson and Matra are reported to be already involved in competition for future contracts. But industrialists and the military men seem somewhat further ahead in the game than NATO planners who are still assessing whether a valid threat exists and if so, whether there is not a cheaper way of countering it.

NATO experts agree that Moscow's short-range rockets are dangerously more accurate than

they were five years ago.

But some Western assessments suggest that the idea of a Soviet attack on Western Europe using missiles instead of planes to carry conventional bombs is not a feasible option in military terms.

Anyway, many military experts argue that there are cheaper ways of improving air defences from existing resources to counter the threat.

"The fundamental question we have got to reach in the next six or nine months is whether it is a worthwhile option for the Soviet Union or not to use its short-range rockets for conventional warfare," said one NATO official. "Many people are not convinced that it is," the official added.

This aside, those allies unhappy over the U.S. SDI programme

such as The Netherlands, Norway and Denmark are expected to have reservations about a NATO system linked to SDI technology.

The Western military command is generally upbeat about the proposed new system. One SHAPE source foresaw the North Atlantic Council giving the green light within two years and a system operating by the turn of the century.

Other NATO officials are less enthusiastic.

"Everyone accepts the need for improved air defences. But it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the alliance will opt for an active system with SDI technology."

"The allies might not be convinced there's a sufficient case for such a costly programme," said a NATO source.

Better Peking-Moscow ties seen possible

By Graham Earnshaw
 Reuters

PEKING — Western diplomats say they see the possibility of a real improvement in Sino-Soviet relations in the next few years if both Peking and Moscow follow through on recent initiatives.

Political relations between the two Communist countries have been frosty or worse for 25 years, but the diplomats said there were signs of new willingness on both sides to compromise.

They said a substantial shift in alignment would take years, but they did not rule out the possibility of recent moves heralding the start of a rapprochement between the estranged former allies.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a milestone speech in Vladivostok last month, offered a number of concessions to China, including troop reductions in Afghanistan and Mongolia and a

settlement of a border river dispute in north east Asia which led to armed clashes in the late 1960s.

Peking's reply to his initiative was cautious but not negative. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said Gorbachev's speech contained "positive elements" and Communist party chief Hu Yaobang added the words "new elements."

"They could have rejected the speech out of hand, but the nature of their reply indicates that they are taking it very seriously indeed," one Western diplomat said.

With relations between the ruling Communist parties of China and the Eastern bloc frozen since the early 1960s (the only exception is Romania), diplomatic exchanges have been low-level and slow to revive.

But Western and East

European diplomats in Peking say East German leader Erich Honecker is expected to visit China later this year, marking an important boost in political relations.

Honecker is expected to make the visit in his capacity as head of state, but he is also general-secretary of the East German party and would almost certainly meet all the top Chinese Communist Party leaders during his stay.

"A visit by Honecker would not happen unless Moscow approved of it, but in the present climate, I imagine they will be happy to use him as an intermediary," one Western diplomat said.

Western diplomats said they understood vice-premiers from several East European countries including Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria also were expected to visit Peking this year.

The falling-out between Moscow and Peking in the early 1960s was largely ideological in nature.

China has since repeatedly said there are three obstacles to better ties: Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Soviet support for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea and troop concentrations along the Chinese border.

Deng made sure to mention the "obstacles" in his first tentative comments to Gorbachev's speech. "There are some positive elements in the Gorbachev speech ... (but) ... I think we still have three obstacles," he said.

Gorbachev's speech and news of Honecker's expected visit followed several years of steadily expanding trade between China and the Eastern bloc, although normalisation talks begun in 1979 have made virtually no progress.

LETTERS

Profit not interest

To the Editor:

WITH reference to Mr. Saleem Ne'matt and Ms. Sana Atiyeh's article entitled "Cabinet may reverse decision to buy Queen Alia Hospital if funding alternative found," published in the Jordan Times issue of August 12, 1986, we would like to clarify a point mentioned in the second and third columns of the said article. We quote "... the remainder consisted of JD 25,000 for an import licence and interest to the Islamic Bank. He said the original cost of the basic equipment in the hospital was JD 1,260,000 but that the hospital now owes the Islamic Bank JD 1,800,000. He said the difference of JD 540,000 was interest to the Islamic Bank."

We were astonished to read the statement as the amounts owed to us by the said hospital do not include interest at all. The activities of Jordan Islamic Bank are based on gaining profits through the bank transactions.

We ask you to publish this statement bearing in mind always that our bank's applications coincide with Islamic Sharia which prohibits paying or receiving interest.

Musa A. Shihadeh
 General Manager
 Jordan Islamic Bank
 Amman.

Despite security crackdown, turmoil persists in S.Africa schools

By David Crary
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Soldiers patrol outside classrooms, teachers fear detention, and an estimated 300,000 black students are barred from school because they defied a government deadline to register.

Such is the tumultuous state of black education in South Africa, a crisis with ramifications that alarm both the government and its opponents.

Black schools have been a focal point of anti-apartheid protests for years. The turmoil has worsened since the government imposed new security measures in mid-July, including deployment of troops on campus, in a bid to end disruptions.

"Rather than allowing a system of people's education to be built, they (the government) are prepared to turn our schools into a battlefield," said the United Democratic Front, the nation's largest anti-apartheid coalition, in a statement last week.

"Until we can control our own education system and build a new South Africa, there will be no peace in the schools," said the UDF, which predicted student protests would spread nationwide this week.

The government contends that its long-standing pledge to provide separate but equal education for children of all races can be fulfilled only if the schools are pacified.

"The provision of equal education can only succeed if the attempt at revolution fails," said the Minister of National Education, F.W. de Klerk, in speech last Wednesday.

"Schools must be built not burned down. Teachers must be given the opportunity to teach and children must be at their school desks, not on the streets with petrol bombs and stones."

In many respects, the government's security plan seems to have backfired. There have been widespread boycotts, involving tens of thousands of students, to protest the presence of security forces at schools, and many pupils have burned the new identity cards issued when they returned to school July 14 after a six-week break.

In order to come back to class, the 1.7 million black students in government-run schools were required to apply for re-entry. Education groups estimate that more than 20 per cent never registered.

In the Cape Town region, where the local teachers' union has complained that lessons are enforced at gunpoint, students have set Tuesday as a deadline for the government to withdraw security forces from campus, release detained students and teachers, and abolish the identity cards.

Elsewhere, students have been leaving classes early to protest orders confining them to their schools between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. In Soweto, Johannesburg's main black township, thousands of students have boycotted classes in the past two weeks to protest the security measures. Principals at two Soweto high schools said five students were bitten by dogs patrolling on campus.

The government has indefinitely shut down schools in Duncanville, a black township outside East London, in response



Black students demonstrate in the anniversary of the notorious massacre of 69 blacks by government troops in 1960 (File photo)

to boycotting, and has threatened to do the same this week to all black high schools and middle schools in the Port Elizabeth area.

In a pending court case, a coalition of teachers, students and parents called the National Education Crisis Committee is challenging the legality of the government's order that black students had to register to return to school. The NECC's lawyer, Denis Kuny, claimed the order discriminates against black children, prompting Rand supreme court justice Gert Coetzee to comment that such discrimination existed long before the order.

Last year, when hundreds of thousands of black children were swept up in boycotts, a rallying cry for many of them was "Liberation Now, Education Later."

But the NECC, at a conference

in March, called off the extensive boycotting and instead vowed to establish "People's education" — a curriculum to be formulated by blacks themselves.

"This does not imply abandonment of traditional subjects necessary to building a new South Africa. Rather it is part of an attempt by our communities to win control over their own education system," the United Democratic Front said.

"Students don't have to boycott schools to fight the system," the Rev. Molefe Tsele, a leader of the NECC, said. "It is easier to fight within school premises than from the streets."

Under the present system, the government spends about seven times as much on a white child's education as on a black child's, according to the private South African Institute of Race

Relations. Blacks complain of overcrowded classrooms, a shortage of teachers and inadequate qualifications on the part of many who teach.

Among their demands are free textbooks, improved facilities, an end to corporal punishment, recognition of elected student councils and unification of the separate education departments for blacks and whites.

De Klerk defended the separate departments, saying last week that a single department would lead to "rigid management structures and central control."

But he asserted that a single, nationwide policy was being developed for school budgets, teachers' salaries and standards for curriculum and examinations. The United Democratic Front, however, contends that the

government's interest in educational reform has dwindled since a state of emergency was declared June 12.

"We have seen the implementation of stringent new regulations forcing students to carry identity documents and forcing teachers into new roles as janitors and lackeys," the UDF said last week.

"We have seen security forces alternatively locking students out of schools or forcing them at gunpoint to attend classes, we have seen the detention of many hundreds of students and teachers."

"The government's heavy-handed response ... is threatening to reduce black education in South Africa from the shambles it already is to a national disaster of major proportions."

Study: Prenatal surgery risky

By Daniel Q. Haney
The Associated Press

BOSTON — Surgery in the womb to correct birth defects frequently is unsuccessful and may kill the fetus, according to a report released July 31.

"The mood now of the physicians is that it's been overdone, and it should not be done except on an experimental, investigational basis," said Dr. Arnold Colodny of children's hospital.

"It should not be done thinking it's therapy. No beneficial results have been shown."

The dramatic surgery was pioneered five years ago. It has been used largely in attempts to rescue fetuses from the disastrous effects of obstructive hydrocephalus, a buildup of water on the brain, and obstructive uropathy, a urinary blockage.

The latest results were compiled by Dr. Frank A. Manning of women's hospital in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He has kept a voluntary registry of fetal operations for the International Fetal Medicine and Surgery Society, and his report was published in August edition of the New England Journal of Medicine.

Manning's analysis concludes that hydrocephalus surgery does not seem to reduce the damage suffered by babies who survive. However, it suggests a possible role for surgery in some cases of urinary blockage.

An early leader in the field, Dr. Michael R. Harrison of the University of California-San Francisco, said he was not disappointed by the results.

"I feel the same way as I did when we started," he said. "I am very enthusiastic about our ability to help a few highly selected

fetuses who have terrible problems to be perfectly good kids."

Uropathy is a blockage of the urinary tract that causes a backup in the fetus' abdomen. It can result in kidney damage, severe malformations of the limbs and lungs or death. Hydrocephalus interrupts brain development, causing retardation or death.

Doctors try to correct both uropathy and hydrocephalus by inserting drainage tubes into the fetuses.

In all, 41 hydrocephalus and 73 uropathy operations have been reported to the registry by physicians in seven countries.

Fifty-nine per cent of the treated fetuses died, 5 per cent from the procedure itself. Of the 30 babies who survived, only two have chronic illnesses.

Because there was no comparison group, it is difficult to say how much better they fared than untreated fetuses would have. Manning said the figures suggest the procedure improves survival and reduces lingering injuries.

The treatment for hydrocephalus was fatal in 10 per cent of cases. Of the 34 babies who survived, 53 per cent are severely mentally retarded, 12 per cent have less serious handicaps and 35 per cent are developing normally.

"The results of intervention in cases of obstructive hydrocephalus are not encouraging in this context, since treatment did not produce any obvious decrease in morbidity among survivors," Manning wrote.

"Prenatal medicine is here to stay," said Dr. John C. Fletcher, a bioethicist at the National Institute of Health. "But I think there is a loss of enthusiasm about fetal surgery."

Classroom distractions hold message for the teacher

By Barbara Ruther

SOME educationists say that if pupils begin passing notes around and distracting themselves in other ways, they are fulfilling an emotional need.

Pupils are also sending a message to the teacher that something is lacking.

Rolf S., a tenth-class pupil at a Gymnasium, says: "If school really bores you stiff, if you think you cannot remember anything, anymore, you have to do something about it."

A secondary schoolboy, Andi R., in the ninth class, described vividly what this meant in practice: "There is rustle of newspapers in the corner. Jokes go the rounds. Crossword puzzles are tackled with the help of the chap in front of me at the side of you. Books and exercise books are plastered with graffiti. People catch up with homework they have neglected. There is a lot of pushing and shoving, whispering and playing about. Notes are passed from one side of the classroom to another."

Everyone gets rid of his frustration, causes trouble, the young boys more so than the girls. "In defence of his classmates Rolf said: 'There are a couple of super girls in our class who really live things up in bleak periods. They get the most notes from the other lads.'

"Yes, we write notes, when it is too dreary for words in a lesson. That's really fun," said Kirstin, one of the "super girls" in Rolf's class.

She said that "apart from highly

personal notes other kinds did the rounds. That's one way to win support for a campaign against an unpopular teacher."

She continued: "We have all been fed up with our biology teacher for ages. He can only keep the class in check by threatening to write notes to our parents about bad behaviour."

She continued: "One day Rolf had an idea of how to get our own back on him. It was a round-robin — ignore questions in class for 45 minutes."

She said that even the best in the class did not dare put his hand up to answer a question, "although usually swots do not take part in private class decisions of this sort."

There's no lack of subjects for the more or less confidential classroom correspondence. Schoolboy Andreas said laughing: "There's plenty of explosive things to write about, and when there is nothing to say about our classmates then we write about the ladies and gentlemen of the teaching staff."

They certainly have something to say about their teachers, it seems.

This is how one note read: "Hello, Yvonne. What do you think of Schulze today? How she was made up! A course in cosmetics would not do her any harm. You look terrific. Best wishes to Nicole."

Or: "Look at our Scots lady. How neat she is today! She has really done herself up for us. I'm bored to death. It makes me feel really aggressive. Ciao, Jens." Most teachers usually do not react



Jordanian school children — what message do they have for their teachers?

aggressively to the compliments concealed in the remarks made by pupils. If they feel things have gone too far they put on a show of being angry.

Most of them don't take much notice or just ignore the criticisms. If the schoolboys and girls get too near the knuckle then they grin and bear it. Taking things to heart gets nowhere.

If a teacher gets hold of a note all round the class there are calls, "Read it out, read it out."

There is nothing else to do but read it out. Most of the notes are "fun" or "a load of rubbish," but a whole range of school problems are aired in them sometimes.

Claudia wonders why Klaus goes with Nicole, when Nicole has had a crush on Jens for ages.

Few notes deal with knitting or cooking recipe problems. They can, in fact, get serious; for instance, when a schoolgirl writes about the negative effects of the Pill.

Some notes describe how to kiss, the latest side from a pop group or "why Sylvester Stallone is attractive to the girls."

One tiny note was an invitation to a party, another a reminder of the promise of a kiss or a ramble on about Italian pasta. Some curse the job the writer had to do after school or quite simply moaned about the boredom of school itself.

Apart from writing confidential notes there are many other, more practical ways of turning boring lessons into fun.

Schoolboys and girls who fight shy of writing notes can "make up to their idols," or make gestures to put a meaning across, or with nudges and digs, by squabbling and horsing around.

According to school tests an effective antidote to classroom frustration is getting on the nerves of the person in the desk in front. What does this mean? "You tap on the leg of his chair, in time of course, until he freaks out completely."

The teachers cannot freak out. Asked how best to deal with classroom chaos that results from these "informal contacts," the academic term for classroom note-passing, a senior teacher said that it depends mainly on the teacher's personality and the degree of respect given him or her by the class.

Of course, the contents of the lessons are of prime importance as well. "A teacher must be like TV showmaster who can't bore his pupils for a second to be able to keep a class interested for three-quarters of an hour." The pupils feel themselves to be like the show-master's public, being taught passively, particularly when doing revision and even straight instructions.

Boredom in school can only be avoided if teachers learn "new tricks," new ways of presenting the material they have to teach.

A younger teacher is of the view that informal, forbidden note-passing between pupils is a way of letting off steam and compensating for rivalry and the pressures of learning.

Note-passing meets an emotional urge. At school there are too few opportunities to do this.

So it would be wrong to stop them if they want to communicate with their friends, and tell them that they can do so during the school breaks, on the way to school or at home.

Lessons should be organised to accommodate the practice of note-passing whilst still teaching the class the subjects in the syllabus.

Rolf S. confirmed this saying: "Our new geography teacher makes small jokes. You have to listen carefully or you might miss one of them. No one thinks about writing notes or anything like that."

The president of the Bavarian teachers association, Albin Dannhauser, said: "All this shows that pupils have a need for something that lessons are not meeting. These notes passed round the class allow the teacher to attune his or her teaching to the mood of the class, although, of course, not everything can be included, because ultimately the school report at the end of the school year is what counts."

Dannhauser regards the "informal contacts" as a sign that something constructive must be done about the teaching. Teachers cannot go ahead with school syllabuses that do not take into account the pupils' own needs.

The exchange of notes under the school desk and behind the teacher's back interrupts the class but this could be used in the teaching process, particularly when school is regarded as a dismal and dreary place — The German Tribune.

Bright light said helpful in curbing jet lag, shift-change stresses

By Robert Furlow
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Bright light in measured doses apparently can reset the body's internal clock, helping people who suffer from jet lag or night-and-day shift changes, researchers say.

Even some forms of depression may be subject to light treatments resetting that biological clock, known as the brain's circadian pacemaker, the Boston scientists said in August's journal Science.

The main investigator for the study, Dr. Charles A. Czeisler, director of the neuroendocrine laboratory at Brigham and Women's Hospital, said, "Someday we may be able to install bright lights at factories."

"Then, workers on rotating shifts could get therapeutic doses of bright light on the evening shift to reset their internal clocks in preparation for the next week's rotation to the night shift."

His group's study, perhaps limited in significance since it dealt with only one person, provided new evidence of just what affects a person's circadian pacemaker. That mechanism is behind the optic nerve at the front of the brain and synchronizes a person's system with its many parts and with his or her waking, working and sleeping schedule.

It has been widely believed that such synchronization is achieved by habit — through years of getting up in the morning and going to bed at night because most

jobs and activities are set up that way.

But the authors said their study suggests that the body's pacemaker is reset daily by the light conditions that happen to flow from such a schedule — the sun in the morning, darkness at night — and that the timing can be changed drastically by changing the light conditions.

In the experiment cited in the study, a healthy 66-year-old woman was housed at the hospital in rooms with no outside night-and-day indications. She had been long accustomed to going to sleep around midnight and waking up at 6 a.m., with such physical manifestations as body temperature falling and then rising slightly as might be expected for such a nightly schedule.

For one week she spent the hours from 8 p.m. to midnight in front of a bank of wide-spectrum fluorescent lamps with an intensity 48 times greater than ordinary room light, or comparable to sunlight just after dawn.

Within two days, the study said, the woman's temperature changes indicated her biological clock had been shifted six hours later, even though she was still going to bed and rising at her usual times.

The authors acknowledged that "appropriate caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions based on data from an individual case," and they called for more research.

Superman Christopher Reeve welcomes down-to-earth role

By Jane Arraf
Reuter

MONTREAL — After spending most of his career playing superman and other larger-than-life figures, Christopher Reeve is finding his latest more down-to-earth role a welcome change.

Reeve's latest film "Street Smart," has the 33-year-old actor again playing a reporter, but compared with mild-mannered Clark Kent, superman's alter ego, this journalist has more earthly problems.

"Everything I've done has been stylized in some way ... I was really looking forward to the chance to do a picture about real people today," Reeve said in an interview with Reuters in Montreal, where some of the film's New York scenes were shot.

In "Street Smart," Reeve plays a reporter who works for a slick New York magazine. His character, Jonathan Fisher, is 33 and worried about where his career is going.

Under pressure from an editor he makes up part of a story about a pimp and becomes involved in the prostitution underworld.

The movie, which will open in North America next spring, was directed by Jerry Schatzberg, director of "Panic in Needle Park" and "No Small Affair."

Meanwhile, in a tradeoff with Cannon Films, Reeve agreed to make "Superman Four." If he could develop its script and if Cannon put \$7 million into "Street Smart."

Reeve had called "Superman III" "a cheap giggle" and swore after filming it that he would never do a sequel.

"Superman Four" a \$30 million production starring Reeve, Margo Kidder and Gene Hackman will go into production this autumn and is due to be released next year.

"I think Superman III's major flaw was that it didn't respect the central character ... it's very easy to poke fun at superman, it's much more of an achievement to create a man we can believe in," Reeve said between rehearsals.

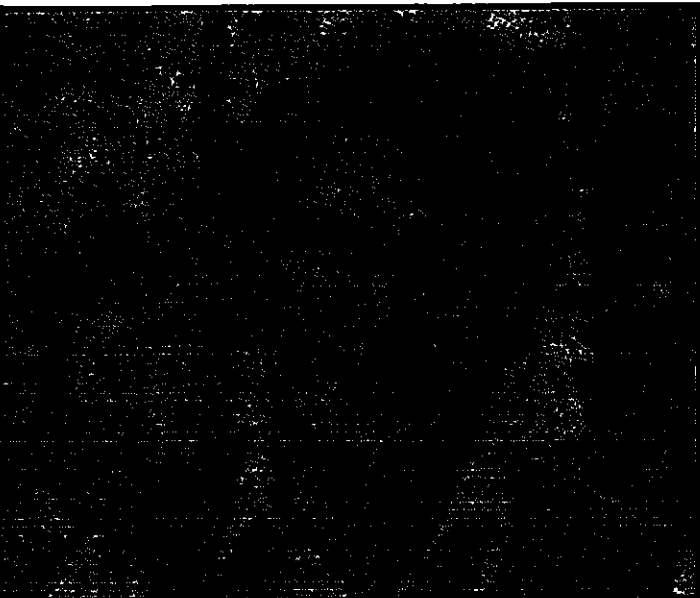
"The part means a lot to many people. I have no obligation to do it again but I'm quite happy coming back and really trying to do something with superman," he said.

"I think it will be very funny — and romantic and big — larger than life in the way I think those movies ought to be."

The first superman movies continue to set box office records but Reeve's career has also spanned Broadway and television and will eventually, he hopes, include directing.

He began acting at theatre festivals at the age of 15 and later played opposite Katharine Hepburn in "A Matter of Gravity" on Broadway in 1976. He had the lead role in "Monsignor" (1982), and in "Deathtrap" (1982) he played a psychotic homosexual Vietnam war veteran. He was also in "The Bostonians" (1984).

His television career, which started with a part as a corrupt



Christopher Reeve

tennis player in the daytime drama "Love of Life," has included the role of count Urotsky in "Anna Karenina" in 1985.

"The smooth sailing thing to do is find a corner of the marketplace that you can occupy where you're doing something that no one else can do and then stay there and guard it like a bulldog ...," he said.

"But I think I would die of boredom doing that."

Despite his feelings about "Superman III," he credits his role as the comic book hero with helping his career skyrocket.

He says he sometimes gets annoyed about being typecast, "but I'm also very happy that the success of superman has brought

me the opportunities I was looking for," he said.

Reeve's chiselled features and piercing blue eyes help him look the part of the romantic leading man, but he resents being thought of as just a "beefcake leading man."

Traditionally actors who play comic book parts come from gymnasiums, swimming pools, jungles, wherever ... I come from a place of being able to do good work along with the rest of them ...," he said.

Reeve added bulk to his muscles through weight lifting to become superman.

"You know, when I played superman, what I like best about it

or what I'm happiest with is the romantic idealism ... the action epic side of it doesn't really interest me.

"I think possibly this character (in "Street Smart") is ... closer to me than anything I've ever done," he said.

"I'm a romantic, I'm an optimist, I'm very naive, I'm a dreamer in many ways and I'm constantly coming up against the practicalities of everyday life," he said.

Reeve lives on New York's upper west side with companion Gae Exton, their six-year-old son and two-year-old daughter, and says he leads a more ordinary life than most actors.

He made less than million dollars plus a percentage of sales for the first "Superman" film but will receive considerably more for starring in the latest sequel.

"I lead a much more average middle-class life than someone in my position would need to ... I live basically on what somebody who makes \$100,000 a year could live," he said.

Reeve has a yacht, a plane and a couple of gliders and is building a country home near the Massachusetts Theatre where his career started.

"The things that I like to do, where I'm happiest are very romantic kinds of activities like long distance offshore sailing which is, you know, just disappearing out into the deep someplace," Reeve said.

"... May be elements are air and water and I just don't belong on land, somehow," he said.

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'They haven't learned anything from Heysel'

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — British soccer teams have been banned from future competition in Amsterdam's pre-season 711 soccer tournament because of British fan violence surrounding last weekend's tournament, the event's organizer said Tuesday.

"They (the British fans) haven't learned anything from the Heysel catastrophe," said organizer Jack Van Zanten. "We were shocked by the scope and size of the riots... We've decided not to invite them (British teams) any more without mentioning when they would be welcome again," Van Zanten told the Associated Press.

The ban on British teams followed four incidents of violence since Thursday night on North Sea ferries and in the Dutch capital that resulted in 34 arrests by Dutch police and 17 fan expulsions from The Netherlands.

British fans of Liverpool reportedly bore most of the responsibility for the May 1985 riot in the Heysel Stadium in Brussels, Belgium, that claimed the lives of 39 people, most of them Juventus of Italy fans.

"In the future, we don't want the tournament to be the cause of widespread vandalism and injury," said Van Zanten, adding, "I had hoped that this year, they would behave, but I've been terribly disappointed in those British supporters."

Van Zanten said he did not expect that British teams would be allowed to take part in his tournament in the near future.

"I don't think the fans will change all of a sudden and behave like little lambs next year or the year after," Van Zanten said in a telephone interview. "I regret having been forced to take this

decision, but as long as the managements of British clubs exert no control whatsoever over the supporters, we can't take the risk any longer," he added.

On Sunday, two Manchester United fans were arrested after fights broke out between team supporters and Amsterdam police.

The bar of a hotel in the city's red light district was damaged during the rampage by fans, and three football supporters were bitten by police dogs as authorities tried to quell the disturbance.

The fighting broke out after Manchester United lost its last match of the tournament against Ajax of Amsterdam 1-0, but there was no violence reported during the game.

Van Zanten said Manchester United had been informed of the new ban.

On Thursday night, Holland-bound fans of the British teams Manchester United, Liverpool, West Ham and Everton fought a pitched battle on the North Sea ferry Koningin

Beatrix, forcing it to put back into the British port of Harwich, where police arrested 14 and took another 110 fans off the ship. Three persons were stabbed and another seriously injured in that melee.

Early Friday morning, Dutch border police sent back to England another 17 fans who arrived on the Koningin Beatrix in the aftermath of the riot aboard the ferry. Later that day, another 32 Manchester United fans were taken into custody after arriving on the British ferry St. Patrick, where fighting had also erupted during the crossing to Holland.

However, those fans were later released and allowed to proceed to Amsterdam for the tournament.

As a result of the 1985 Heysel riot, British soccer teams were banned indefinitely from playing in European cup competitions.

Despite that ban, however, British teams were still allowed to play friendly matches on the continent, such as the 711 tournament.

In the aftermath of last weekend's football violence, police in The Hague, where West Ham United was to meet FC Den Haag in another friendly pre-season match Tuesday night, were taking "normal" security precautions, according to a police spokesman.

Moses triumphs in Budapest

BUDAPEST (R) — American Ed Moses gave yet another demonstration of his remarkable talents Monday night with his 115th successive triumph over the 400 metre hurdles at the Budapest Grand Prix Athletics Meeting.

The knowledgeable Hungarian crowd had shown their appreciation of a truly class performance by world record holder Yuri Sedikh of the Soviet Union in the hammer, a European triple jump best by Bulgarian Christo Markov and a near world record in the women's 100 metres hurdles, but it was Moses who brought them leaping to their feet as he coasted home first in 47.76 seconds.

The time was impressive but outside his three-year-old world mark of 47.02. The double Olympic champion has not tasted defeat since 1977.

Minutes before Moses graced the NEP Stadium with his presence, Bulgarian Yordanka

Donkova had gone within 0.2 of a second of the six-year-old 100 metres hurdles world record set by Grazyna Rabszryn of Poland.

New Zealand wins first test

NOTTINGHAM, England (AP) — New Zealand crushed England by eight wickets Tuesday in the second test at Trent Bridge and went up 1-0 in the three-match series.

The victory by Jeremy Coney's team was only the second by a New Zealand touring side in England.

The hosts, beaten by India in the first series of the summer, now have to triumph at the Oval later this month to prevent New Zealand winning a series in this country for the first time.

Set 74 runs to win after bowling out England for 230, the tourists lost two quick wickets but Coney and Martin Crowe steered them home comfortably with eight of the statutory last 20 overs still to spare.

Crowe won the match with a four off David Gower, sent on to bowl when just one run was needed. Crowe was unbeaten on 48 at the close, with his captain on 20.

Allrounder Richard Hadlee, who took 10 wickets in the match and scored 68 in New Zealand's first innings, was named man of the match.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Coe to run in Zurich meet

ZURICH (R) — Britain's Olympic champion Sebastian Coe is fully fit after his recent illness and will compete in the 1,500 metres at the Zurich Grand Prix athletics meeting on Wednesday, the organizers said Monday. A press spokesman told Reuters Coe had been staying at the Swiss Federal Sports Centre in Mugglingen for the past week and had received medical clearance to run here. Coe, who is also the world record holder over 800 metres, had to withdraw with a throat virus from the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh which ended this month.

Kristiansen may aim for 4th record

OSLO (R) — Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen said Monday she might attempt a fourth world best when she runs in the women's 3,000 metres at the Zurich Grand Prix athletics meeting on Wednesday. Kristiansen holds the world 10,000 metres record and has also set world bests in the 5,000 and marathon. The 30-year-old Kristiansen clipped five seconds off her previous 1,500 metres best at the Norwegian Championships on Saturday and said afterwards she could go for the 3,000 world record if conditions were right in Zurich. She said she would decide after Wednesday's race whether or not to run in the 3,000 as well as the 10,000 in the European Championships in Stuttgart, West Germany, this month. The 3,000 record of eight minutes 22.62 seconds was set by Tatiana Kazankina of the Soviet Union two years ago.

Attendance record set at Hungaroring

PARIS (AP) — More than 200,000 people went to the Hungarian Grand Prix on Sunday, setting an attendance record for Grand Prix racing, the International Federation of Automobile Sports announced Monday. "It is the absolute record for all the Grand Prix," said FISA in a statement, officially validating the attendance figures for the race in Mogyorod, Hungary, the first Grand Prix in an East Bloc country.

Karpov holds with black

LONDON (R) — Soviet grandmasters Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov Tuesday agreed to draw the adjourned sixth game of their world chess championship match.

Challenger Karpov offered a draw which was accepted by Kasparov without the game being resumed.

The agreement was tendered in writing to chief arbiter Lothar Schmid 40 minutes before play was to resume Tuesday afternoon.

The score is now 3-3 with one win to each player and four draws. The seventh game, with Karpov playing white, is scheduled for Wednesday.

After Karpov, playing black, had played his 41st move he left the playing hall while Kasparov pondered his 42nd move — the sealed move.

After gaining the initiative in the opening, Kasparov thought for 69 minutes over his 20th move but was unable to build up a winning advantage with the white pieces.

Instead, Karpov gained an advantage by move 25, although Kasparov was able to exchange the pieces and reach an almost equal endgame.

Experts said the game was a psychological boost for Karpov. In his two previous games with black he had lost once and achieved a losing position in the other, which ended in a draw.

In game six, Karpov achieved an advantage with the black pieces and a majority of experts expect him to try to squeeze a win in the position when play resumes Tuesday.

The winner of the title will be the first player to score six victories or 12.5 points. The

Swimmers converge on Madrid

By Derek Parr
Reuters

MADRID — Towering West German Michael Gross leads a 2,000-strong cast as swimmers from east and west, kept apart by successive Olympic boycotts, contest the World Swimming Championships which open here Wednesday.

Gross and champions of the calibre of U.S. sprint king Matt Biondi and supreme Soviet stylist Vladimir Salnikov guarantee excitement in the 10 days of competition in a brand-new championship pool.

The swimmers enter the fray next Sunday, the prelude to their appearance provided by the synchronised swimming competition, water polo and diving.

More than 60 nations are taking part in these fifth world championships — an event inaugurated in 1973 when the East German women made their spectacular world-beating breakthrough in Belgrade, and last contested in Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 1982.

Successive Olympic boycotts, which kept the Americans away from Moscow in 1980 and most of the Soviet bloc away from Los Angeles four years later, have given the world championships an extra edge as the one East-West swimming summit of the 1980s.

In accounts for the continued presence of Salnikov, who had planned to quit after the Los Angeles Games but changed his mind after the boycott denied him

a chance of winning the Olympic 400 and 1,500 metres titles a third time.

Salnikov, a veteran at 26 in the youthful world of swimming, now attempts an equally astonishing world championship treble following his triumphs over both distances in 1978 and 1982.

The Guayaquil world championships marked the emergence of Gross, then an 18-year-old student who upstaged more fancied Americans to win the 200 metre freestyle and 200 metre butterfly titles.

Gross collected a record six gold medals at last year's European Championships in Sofia and will compete in the same events here — 200 metres freestyle, 100 and 200 butterfly and three relays.

This rules out a clash with Salnikov over 400 metres — the distance at which the West German has taken over the Soviet swimmer's world record.

Rainer Henkel, a team-mate of Gross, looks to be Salnikov's biggest threat, having returned the fastest times over both 400 and 1,500 metres this year.

Biondi, the swimming revelation of 1985, underlined his supremacy in the freestyle sprints when he set world records over 50 and 100 metres in Orlando two months ago.

The 20-year-old American is also third fastest in the world this year over 200 metres freestyle and second over 100 metres butterfly in which Gross saw his world mark surpassed by American Pablo Morales in Orlando.

These championships mark the introduction of 30 metres freestyle events and will give Romanian Tamara Csanik, a rare chance of thwarting the East Germans following her three world records over the distance this year.

Other women with justifiable hope of defeating the East Germans, who won 10 of the 14 swimming titles in Guayaquil, are Britain's Commonwealth champion Sarah Hardcastle in the 800 metres, U.S. Olympic butterfly champion Mary Meagher and compatriot Betsy Mitchell (backstroke) and Michelle Grigorian (200 metre individual medley).

The U.S. and Canadian women divided all the gold and silver medals in the synchronised swimming — the aquatic equivalent of ice dancing and figure skating — in 1982 and can be expected to dominate again.

The start of the synchronised figures programme gives the championships an early send-off Wednesday before the official opening ceremony in the Plaza de Toros bull-ring in the evening.

American Greg Louganis, world and Olympic highboard and springboard champion, should maintain his supremacy in the diving. The women's springboard opens the diving programme on Friday.

The water polo gets underway on Thursday as the Soviet Union defend the men's title they won in 1982 and, for the first time, a women's tournament is held.

Tway takes PGA after Norman fades

By Walter Bagley
Reuters

TOLEDO, Ohio — Bob Tway's final round victory over Greg Norman in the rain-delayed PGA Championship may have been dramatic, but it was no surprise.

The curly haired 27-year-old has been shadowing Norman all season, only his second on the U.S. tour. The big, blond Australian and the rail-thin Tway remain first and second on the tour's earnings list.

Before Sunday, when Tway holed a bunker shot for a birdie on the final hole to win his first major championship and \$140,000, each had won three tournaments.

"Greg's victories are probably better than mine because he won the British Open — there's more pressure in the majors," Tway said before the PGA Championship began last week at Toledo's Inverness Club.

Now, just as he passed Norman in the final round, shooting a one-under-par 70 to Norman's 76, he has passed him in the number of tournaments won — and matched him in majors.

Tway is the first player to win four tournaments since 1982, when fellow-Americans Tom Watson, Craig Stadler and Calvin Peete each achieved the feat.

In addition, this year he has finished in the top 10 in eight other tournaments, earning around \$600,000. Norman, who has 11 top-10 finishes on the tour this year, has won almost

5645,000.

Tway did not fare well at the British Open at Turnberry where he tied for 46th. But he played well in the Masters and U.S. Open, where he led after the first round with a level-par 70 shot in hurricane conditions at Shinnecock Hills, and shared eighth place in both.

In all four of his victories — he won the Andy Williams, Westchester and Atlanta Classics before the PGA — Tway has come from behind on the final day.

Starting out tied for 46th after an opening 72, Tway moved into 16th place with 70 and then catapulted himself into second with a course-record 64, eclipsing the record set by Norman on the first day.

Then, in the pressure-packed final round of his first PGA Championship, Tway negated two bogeys with three birdies while Norman slowly came back to him after a double-bogey, four bogeys and only one birdie.

"The better guy won and he deserves it," Norman said after his third disappointing finish in this year's four major championships. "Today was just one of those days."

Norman has had several bad days this year. Like the PGA, he also led the Masters and the U.S. Open after three rounds only to falter in the closing stages. He finished second at Augusta and shared 12th place at Shinnecock.

Even if Tway never wins another major title, which seems highly unlikely, he will long be remembered for his electrifying finish at Inverness.

"I wasn't trying to make it," he said of his spectacular sand shot at the last. "I was just trying to get it close to the hole. For it to go in was unbelievable."

"Bob did the right thing at the right time," said Norman, whose ball was buried in deep rough just off the green when Tway's exploded out of the sand and rolled into the hole.

Norman, who had made some outstanding chips during the tournament, had no choice but to try to pitch his ball in, too.

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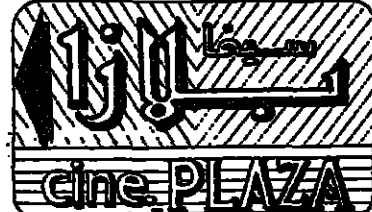
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4848/58	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3887/92	Canadian dollars
	2.0707/17	West German marks
	2.3330/40	Dutch guilders
	1.6710/20	Swiss francs
	42.83/88	Belgian francs
	6.7250/7300	French francs
	1423/1424	Italian lire
	154.40/50	Japanese yen
	6.9350/9400	Swedish crowns
	7.3680/3730	Norwegian crowns
	7.7475/7525	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	385.75/386.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed higher, rallying after a mid-morning lull and rising after well received half year results from Unilever, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 15.7 to 1,558.5.

Wall Street's sharp climb overnight and follow through to Monday's gains pushed prices ahead Tuesday morning but interest later tailed off. Figures from Unilever, however, and the higher opening on Wall Street sent shares higher to the close.

Unilever closed 35p higher at 1,800 after 1,820, drawing Ranks Hovis 13p firmer to 248 in sympathy. Leaders showed ICI 18p higher to 989 and Glaxo 23p up at 983 on U.S. support.

Talk in the markets on Tuesday about a possible round of coordinated international interest rate cuts, led by the U.S. and West Germany, helped shares move up. Thoughts of a cut in U.K. base rates were encouraged by sterling's strength and easier U.K. money market rates.

Gold shares were firm following Monday's sharp bullion price rise but ended below the best levels in places on profit taking, which shaved \$2 off some advances in heavyweight issues, dealers said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WED., AUGUST 13, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime brings the chance to delve into and find out some data which is important to your progress. Some delay may temporarily block you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): A report may be delayed in coming. Enjoy outside activities after paying compliments to associates.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): An associate will gladly work along with you in whatever activities are of a constructive nature.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): You can accomplish a good deal if you first organize a wise plan of action. Keep promises made to partners.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21): Plan the evening's entertainment. Show guests that you are an excellent host or hostess.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Do whatever will improve the conditions at your home before you spend time with a good friend.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Handle telephone calls and correspondence and then you have time to keep promises you have made.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Study financial and property matters. Evening is best spent for being in the company of good friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Gain personal wishes this morning. Afternoon is best spent showing more devotion to your mate.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): You now know exactly how to make a plan that can improve your position in life considerably.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): You can gain a personal aim that you have been working on. Ask favors of influential persons.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Anything of a business nature can be put in operation. A new contact can give you needed information.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Plan time to study into new interests. The evening is perfect for being romantic and happy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will want to dig into all kinds of mysterious matters that will not interest most others. Give sufficient education and worthwhile partnerships can be formed and success achieved. Later in life you progeny will be active in philanthropic work of all kinds.

THE Daily Crossword by Dorothy B. Martin

ACROSS

- Foundation
- Actress Turner
- Thessaly mountain
- Actress Dunne
- Dark
- Antoniades
- La —, fl. opera center
- Navigable waters of the world
- Bern
- Trike
- Pub drink
- Centennial
- de corps
- Tennis serve
- Realtor color
- Three
- Snuggle
- Silent
- Hostel
- Salt or sage
- Tax advisor
- 500r.
- Toddler
- Throats
- Scorches
- Rearranging
- Have a meal
- Price for redemption
- Bay
- And so forth
- 50r.
- Stagnant
- FOF's successor
- Small theses
- Apprentice
- Seize
- Words of comprehension
- Admiral Flynn
- Enraptured
- Blunders
- 72 Test

DOWN

- Twice in music
- Curve
- Supermarket sections
- Cone
- Time
- Tenent
- Encourage
- Spore
- Amulet old style
- Alliance
- Administrator
- oath of office
- Eared seal
- Property
- Acid
- Cupid
- Frozen water
- Entertain
- Shuffled shirts
- Act with feeling
- Slicer
- Rust, rollers
- They insects
- Turt
- Eng. oil source
- Pe. local cattle
- Griddle item
- Ushers
- Attendant
- Pig's abode
- Summits
- Run-of-the-mill
- Twits
- Singer Ormond
- 68 Fairy
- Consumers
- Russ. letters
- At no time
- to poets
- "a jolly good fellow"
- Extinct bird
- 68 Fairy

Khartoum, Tripoli sign \$60 million trade deal

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan and Libya have signed a \$60 million trade agreement in the course of normalising relations strained during the rule of former president Jaafar Numeiri, a senior commerce ministry official said Monday.

The official, who declined to be named, told Reuters the deal involved \$30 million of camels and meat from Sudan in return for Libyan cement, petroleum and chemicals.

Western diplomats doubted Libya-Sudan trade would increase very quickly but cited reports that Libya's increasing involvement with Sudan included 1,000 Libyan troops stationed near Al-Fasher, 850 kilometres west of Khartoum.

Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi visited Libya on Friday and Saturday. He signed an oil trade deal there, but told reporters upon his return that his talks with Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, did not include discussions on military equipment.

The growing Libyan contacts

Arab funds hike financial aid despite oil price fall

KUWAIT (R) — Arab-based development funds sharply boosted their aid to the Third World in the first third of 1986 despite the crash in world oil prices, according to a report released Monday.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), acting as coordinating secretariat for 10 Arab national and regional development finance institutions, said \$703.4 million was lent on soft terms in the period January to April.

This was two-thirds more than the \$421.5 million in concessional loans arranged in the previous four months, which took the total for 1985 to \$1.65 billion.

This year's aid came from the Islamic Development Bank, the

OPEC Fund for International Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the AFESD itself.

It benefited 35 countries in the Arab World, Asia, Africa and Latin America, contributing to 73 funding programmes, according to the report. Arab countries received 71 per cent of the total sum lent.

Two-thirds of the aid went towards transport and telecommunications, power, water, agriculture, industry and mining, education and health projects.

Most of the balance was used in foreign trade financing and leasing programmes.

While reorganising the limitations of drawing analogies with domestic insolvency procedures, UNCTAD advances similar procedures for dealing with the international debt problem.

"Experience with domestic debt reorganisation can be a guide

to the sort of financial operations that could in principle be available internationally without departing from accepted practice," the report says.

It suggests foreign debtors either be provided with access to relief through courts on the same footing as domestic debtors, or that judicial solutions similar to domestic cases be approximated through international financial diplomacy.

Peru may lose borrowing rights from IMF

Meanwhile, Peru is to pay less than one-fifth of the arrears owed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a move which raises the prospect of the country losing borrowing rights at the agency, Prime Minister and Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro said.

He told Carretera magazine in an interview published Monday that the government would pay about \$35 million out of \$180 million owed to the IMF by the Aug. 15 deadline.

As a result, the fund might declare Peru ineligible for borrowing rights, he said. He added this could influence and result in pressure on the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) in the granting of new loans.

Only five of the IMF's 151 members are now ineligible for new loans, one Peruvian finance official said. He identified them as Kampuchea, Vietnam, Guyana, Liberia and Sudan.

Peru owes the fund about \$750 million. Its total foreign debt of about \$14 billion is the sixth biggest in Latin America.

Mr. Alva Castro described the decision to remit the fund \$35 million was a good faith measure designed to keep open the doors of dialogue with IMF.

"We hope for understanding from the fund's executive board, which obviously will have to adapt itself to the prevailing circumstances in the international economy and the mounting difficulties of debtors," he said.

UNCTAD suggests U.S. bankruptcy act as guide to resolve debt problems

GENEVA (Agencies) — The U.S. bankruptcy code and other countries' domestic debt management laws could serve as a guide in tackling the international debt crisis, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) suggested Monday.

The lack of a well-articulated, impartial framework for resolving international debt problems creates a considerable danger which has in part already materialised, it warns in an annex to the organisation's annual report on the world economy.

In what analysts said could be a controversial contribution to the debate on the world debt problem, UNCTAD notes that national legislations in virtually all developed market-economy countries recognise the benefit to all parties concerned of allowing debtors under severe pressure a breathing spell to rebuild their debt servicing capacity.

One example was the U.S. bankruptcy reform act providing for judicial review of reorganisations negotiated between creditors and debtors.

Protection under the act includes automatically stopping creditors from launching or continuing lawsuits and enforcing claims. Filing of a bankruptcy petition also freezes all claims against the debtor, with interest ceasing to accrue.

A third provision grants debtors and creditors broad business and financial parameters around which a reorganisation plan can be formulated in order to provide creditors with a greater recovery than could be gained through liquidation.

The UNCTAD report said heavily-indebted Third World states suffered the worst of both worlds. They could be judged defunct bankruptcy entailing loss of creditworthiness and hampered future financial access, while at the same time unable to enjoy the benefits of financial relief and reorganisation given to an insolvency case handled under the U.S. bankruptcy reform act.

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"We hope for understanding from the fund's executive board, which obviously will have to adapt itself to the prevailing circumstances in the international economy and the mounting difficulties of debtors," he said.

Foreign debt of \$14 billion burdens Pakistani development

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan's foreign debt has reached about \$14 billion, straining the economy and limiting the nation's economic options, the finance minister said Monday.

"This is not a healthy sign for the long-run growth prospects of a medium-sized economy like ours. Among other things, it imparts an inflationary bias to the growth process," Finance Minister Mohammad Yasin Khan Wattoo said in a statement.

Last year's foreign debt was \$10.3 billion.

Mr. Wattoo said the country's foreign debt was growing even though exports had increased by 16 per cent annually for the past 10 years.

His statement was the first official comment in some time on the size of the country's foreign debt.

Mr. Wattoo said the government also had to do more to improve social welfare and educational programme to aid the majority of Pakistanis who are poor peasants.

He said Peru could currently pay no more to the fund because its exports would slump by \$500 million this year to \$2.5 billion.

President Alan Garcia has set a debt service ceiling of 10 per cent of export earnings on repayments on the public sector's medium and long-term debt of an estimated \$11 billion.

Tope Peruvian finance officials say that a fund "ineligibility" declaration will not reduce disbursements of already-approved loans from the World Bank and the IADB.

Peru expects to receive a total of \$1 billion from both lending agencies over the next three years.

But bankers said that the rate and amount of the disbursements could depend on the posture adopted by the United States, the biggest shareholder in both organisations.

Mr. Alva Castro's remarks come as the one-year government of President Garcia has recently hardened its debt stance.

Last Friday, the government banned private firms from making any payments on their medium and long-term debt of over \$1 billion for the next two years.

The government said the move was intended to conserve foreign reserves, which has slumped from a peak of about \$1.54 billion in March, when they were equal to nine months' worth of imports, to \$1.8 billion by July 25.

Caracas to begin talks on refinancing credits

On the other hand, the Venezuelan government said Monday it will present formal proposals by early next month to major creditors for refinancing \$21.2 billion in foreign debt.

Next month's talks will start the third round of negotiations between banks and Venezuela, Latin America's fourth-largest debtor nation. It stopped most principal payments in early 1983.

The government hopes to modify a 12 1/2 year rescheduling pact signed last February to reflect the lower income it expects from petroleum, its major export, because of depressed world oil prices.

Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua Arreaza also is expected to discuss a refinancing plan for about \$7 billion in private foreign debts that the government will assume.

Mr. Azpurua last month met with bankers in New York to discuss in general terms the government's proposals for easing short-term debt payments.

Oil brings in 90 per cent of Venezuela's foreign exchange income and normally supports around 60 per cent of the government's budget.

Earlier, Ecuador said it would seek better terms to repay its \$7.5 billion foreign debt if the world price of oil, its main export, remained at depressed levels for the rest of the year.

President Leon Febres Cordero told congress that the country could renegotiate the debt, seek fresh loans, or adopt even more drastic measures unless crude prices rose significantly before the end of 1986.

He said that Ecuador would not repudiate its present debts but pledged a renegotiation that would not sacrifice the modest growth rate of the economy.

"We do not back formulas which imply disowning our acquired commitments. But at the same time it is clear that it will be physically impossible to subject our people to the yoke of exclusively living and working to pay foreign debts," he said.

Mr. Febres Cordero's two-year-old conservative government is proud of its record of meeting interest payments, which allowed it to reach an accord last December to reschedule its debt to foreign commercial banks over 12 years.

But the nation, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been battered by the drop in the price of crude.

Oil traditionally accounts for two-thirds of the export earnings of Ecuador, a nation of 9.6 million people.

The government has seen the world price for its crude tumble from an average of \$25.91 per barrel in 1985 to \$13.80 during the first half of 1986.

Mr. Febres Cordero said the drop in oil prices would cost an estimated \$1.1 billion in lost export earnings this year, compared with the total \$2.76 billion earned in 1985.

OECD nuclear electricity output rises

PARIS (OPECNA) — Nuclear electricity production in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries rose by 19.2 per cent in 1985, the sharpest increase since 1977.

According to the OECD-run Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), all but one of the 13 OECD countries with nuclear programmes stepped up their nuclear electricity generation last year, with the nuclear share of total OECD electricity generation rising from 18 to 21 per cent.

Five countries recorded increases of more than 20 per cent — Belgium, West Germany,

Japan, Spain and Switzerland. After coal (42 per cent), nuclear energy is now the second largest contributor to OECD electricity generation, ahead of hydro and geothermal power (20 per cent) and oil and gas (17 per cent). The nuclear contribution reached over 50 per cent of total electricity generation in two countries — France (64.8 per cent) and Belgium (59.8 per cent).

Total installed nuclear capacity in the OECD reached 207 gigawatts (GW) at the end of 1985, an increase of 15 per cent. The number of nuclear power plants connected to grids rose to 283, some 20 more than in 1984.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

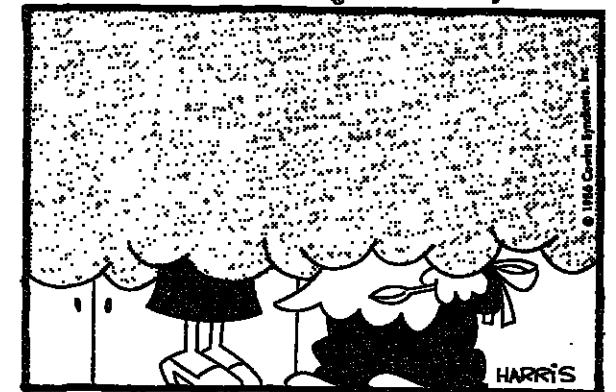


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Frankly, Stanley, I think the stir-fried ice cream was a dumb idea."

JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIPAL

MESOU

GNININ

VARSOY

Fifty years from now, you'll...

WHAT AN OPTOMETRIST IS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: COLON NOBLE SQUALL TORRID

Answer: A woman goes to a hair stylist when she doesn't want to show this — HER TRUE COLORS

U.S. suspends defence commitment to N. Zealand

Lange: Suspension changes nothing

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — The United States has suspended its defence commitment to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty with the support of Australia, the third member of the alliance.

A joint communiqué issued after two days of talks between top U.S. and Australian officials condemned New Zealand for demanding to know whether visiting U.S. warships were armed with nuclear weapons.

"The United States side stated that it is suspending its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty pending adequate corrective measures," the communiqué said.

It said Australia, which maintains its military ties to Wellington, "disagreed completely" with New Zealand's policy of barring anything nuclear from the country and expressed its "understanding" of the U.S. action.

Australian officials said their country's support of the U.S. position was stronger than it might have been because Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger had agreed to strong words on trade issues.

Australia and other major grain exporting countries were angered by President Reagan's Aug. 1 decision to subsidise the sale of up to four million metric tons of wheat to the Soviet Union.

The communiqué called on Wellington to reverse its policy, which conflicts with the U.S. refusal to say whether its ships are nuclear-armed.

The formal withdrawal of U.S. security guarantees — at the place the treaty was signed — has been expected since June when talks in Manila between Mr. Shultz and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange failed to settle a 16-month-old dispute over port access for U.S. warships.

Washington had effectively suspended Wellington from the alliance following New Zealand's refusal in February 1985 to allow a U.S. warship into port because Washington would not say whether it was nuclear-armed.

The communiqué, signed by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and

Defence Minister Kim Beazley for Australia, said protectionism was seriously damaging Australia's interests.

"Protectionist policies, especially towards agriculture, are seriously damaging its vital interests," it declared. "They would also impair Australia's ability to work effectively in cooperation with its allies and friends."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Hayden expressed Australia's outrage at the decision to subsidise the sale of wheat to Moscow.

"I will be asking you to convey this outrage to your colleagues in the administration and to those members of the Congress who support even greater and more extensive subsidisation of U.S. wheat exports," he told Mr. Shultz.

"Is this the way the Congress of the United States treats old and firm allies? Does the Congress realise that the tidal wave of protectionism it has unleashed has consequences for regional stability in which both Australia and the United States have vital interests?" he asked.

The communiqué committed both countries to seek a solution of such trade problems through negotiations.

Australia was less successful in persuading Washington to be more accommodating to South Pacific nations that are increasingly the object of Soviet attention.

The communiqué said both countries "emphasised the desirability of continued encouragement of the social and economic development of the islands."

But it did not commit the United States to support a South Pacific nuclear free zone in which nuclear weapons could be transported.

Nor did it say Washington would relent on its bid to sign a fishing agreement with the islands

on strictly commercial terms.

Australian officials said before the talks they would seek U.S. support of the nuclear free zone and a "generous" settlement of the fishing pact in favour of the islands.

Meanwhile Prime Minister David Lange shrugged off New Zealand's effective expulsion from the ANZUS defence pact and pledged Tuesday to go ahead with enshrining his government's anti-nuclear policies in law.

Mr. Lange said he regretted U.S. moves to suspend security guarantees to New Zealand under the treaty the two shared with Australia, but added, "in effect nothing has changed."

The New Zealand leader, who had dashed back from a South Pacific Forum meeting in Fiji, said in a statement most New Zealanders wanted nuclear weapons kept out of the country.

New Zealand had said it believes the ANZUS treaty only committed the United States to consult over a threat against a member, not to act.

Mr. Lange said in a statement he regretted the United States had not changed its insistence that a fully operative pact would require New Zealand to accept visits by nuclear-armed ships.

"The government faced a clear choice and has remained determined to honour its election pledge and the wishes of the overwhelming majority of New Zealanders to keep nuclear weapons out of New Zealand."

"The anti-nuclear legislation will proceed as planned."

He later told a news conference the planned new law was due to be debated by parliament again some time after it returns on Sept. 9 from a three-week break.

The law has been under study by a committee since it was first introduced to parliament last year. A further report on the future of New Zealand's defence structure by an independent committee is expected to be released by the government late next week.

Mr. Lange said he welcomed the reaffirmation in San Francisco that New Zealand's close military ties with Australia would continue despite the U.S. moves.

American soldier defects to Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP) — An American army private stationed in West Germany who may have defected to Cuba had no access to secret information, the Defence Department says.

In a statement issued Monday, the Pentagon conceded that claims by Radio Havana that the soldier had defected to Cuba may be accurate.

The Defence Department said Pfc. Hugo Romeu, 31, had been declared a deserter from his post in Europe earlier this month and "may indeed be the individual alluded to in the Cuban Radio report."

Radio Havana, monitored in Miami, claimed Monday that a man it identified as army Capt. Hugo Romeu Almeida had defected to Cuba because of his objections to U.S. foreign policy toward Central America.

The army subsequently said it had no record of an officer or enlisted man of that name.

"Further checking, however, has indicated the possibility of an individual with a similar name, may indeed be the individual alluded to in the Cuban Radio report," a Pentagon statement said.

"Romeu was a medical lab technician and held no security clearance or had any special access at the time of his departure from his unit," the department said.

One source, who declined to be identified, said Romeu held no security clearance at the time he disappeared. Earlier, he had held a "confidential" clearance, the lowest category of classification, but that had been revoked, the source said.

The Radio Havana report had described Capt. Hugo Romeu Almeida as having been stationed at a U.S. base in Stuttgart, West Germany. A three-paragraph Prensa Latina dispatch received in Mexico City also described the man as "of Cuban origin."

"Capt. Hugo Romeu Almeida expressed his desire to abandon the United States army because he disagrees with Washington's policy toward Central America," Prensa Latina quoted the official government newspaper Granma as saying.

"Romeu said the war in Vietnam and the misery he observed during his two-year stay in the Dominican Republic also influenced his decision," Prensa Latina said.

According to the Pentagon statement, private Hugo Romeu was, in fact, born in Cuba and until he went awol was assigned to the 5th General Hospital.

Junejo backs down from MRD showdown

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has backed down from a showdown with the opposition parties, putting off a planned Independence Day rally by his ruling party to avoid a confrontation.

Mr. Junejo said in a televised speech Monday night that he had decided not to go ahead with plans for a rally on Thursday by his Pakistan Muslim League (PML) in Lahore. Pakistan's second largest city, to protect lives and property.

He accused the opposition of seeking a confrontation. Supporters of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), a 10-party alliance opposed to the rule of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, planned to hold their own rally in Lahore on Thursday, the country's Independence Day.

Mr. Junejo, who took office after last year's party elections, accused the opposition of creating an atmosphere of fear. "The people are worried... but I assure them that we will not allow this sacred day to fall prey to confusion," he said.

Mr. Junejo, grim-faced throughout his 20-minute speech, stopped short of explicitly banning the opposition rally, but there was some conflict in comments by cabinet ministers afterwards on whether he intended a total ban on Independence Day rallies.

The MRD, which led bloody unrest against Gen. Zia in 1985, has given the Pakistani leader until Sept. 20 to announce a date for fresh elections to be held before the end of the year.

It planned the Lahore rally to press demands for elections, already rejected by both Gen. Zia and Mr. Junejo.

Gen. Zia, in Saudi Arabia on the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, banned political parties from contesting last year's elections, but lifted more than seven years of martial law last December.

Benazir Bhutto, the most influential MRD leader, would not say whether the alliance would go ahead with its rally.

Speaking before an MRD meeting Monday night in the port city of Karachi to review the situation, she described Mr. Junejo's announcement as "an admission of defeat in the trial of strength between the forces of repression and tyranny and forces of enlightenment and peace."

Canadian fishing vessels rescue 150 people found adrift in lifeboats

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (AP) — Three Canadian fishing vessels rescued 150 men, women and children who were found adrift in two lifeboats in the Atlantic Ocean, a Canadian Coast Guard spokesman reported.

"They were left off a ship," Bruce Reid said Monday. "They are in good condition other than the fact they are a bit hungry."

He reported the victims were believed to be from Sri Lanka and said they told their rescuers they had spent five days in the lifeboats after leaving the ship.

The name of the mystery ship was not immediately known. Canadian officials said initial reports indicated the people in the

lifeboats may have been forced to abandon the ship, but there were language problems and it was not known why.

Sri Lanka, an island off India's southern tip, has been torn by a separatist revolt, and thousands of citizens have sought refuge abroad.

A spokesman for the Sri Lanka consulate in Ottawa declined immediate comment.

At the Canadian Armed Forces Centre in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Maj. Bill Whitehead told the Associated Press that the rescue operation began when a Canadian fishing vessel, the Atlantic Reeper, radioed Monday afternoon that it had spotted two

large lifeboats.

It gave the location as 6 miles (10 kilometres) south of St. John's on the southern tip of Newfoundland's Avalon peninsula. That is about 85 miles (137 kilometres) south-south west of the Newfoundland capital of St. John's. Heavy fog was reported in the area.

Two other Canadian fishing boats, the Mary Teresa and Beckett, joined the Atlantic Reeper and reported the two vessels had picked up 150 people, Whitehead said. Those reports said the survivors were cold and hungry.

The Coast Guard listed the people rescued as 141 men, four women and five children.

Togo 'foils plot' to bomb U.S. mission

LOME (R) — The tiny West African state of Togo says it has foiled a plot with Libyan involvement to blow up the United States diplomatic mission in Lome.

Nine people were arrested following the discovery of two suitcases filled with explosives meant to destroy the U.S. mission and the city's main market.

Interior Minister Kpotevi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle told reporters Monday night.

The announcement was made as Togo's president, Gnassingbe Eyadema, was in the Ivory Coast meeting leaders of several other conservative French-speaking West African states.

Mr. Eyadema, in power since a 1967 coup, promptly left for

home, although there was no official word that his departure was because of the disclosures back in Lome.

Mr. Lacle told reporters Togolese security forces intercepted the two suitcases of explosives along with an automatic pistol and three grenades and then made the arrests on July 23.

Police hold photos taken in doomed JAL jet

TOKYO (R) — The last minutes of life for 520 people aboard a doomed Japan Air Lines (JAL) Jumbo jet were captured on colour film by a passenger before the airliner smashed into mountains in central Japan one year ago Tuesday.

Government officials confirmed local press reports Tuesday that police in Gunma prefecture were holding the film

and camera, taken from the body of a man.

The pictures show a stewardess instructing people how to wear their oxygen masks.

The sitting passengers appear calm as a faint mist, caused by loss of pressure in the cabin, hangs in the air, according to the press reports.

Four people survived the crash. The police have no immediate

intention of releasing the film, or the identity of the man, the press reports said.

Over 100 bereaved relatives made their way to the crash site on the 1,550-metre-high (5,100-foot) summit of Mount Osutaka to mark the first anniversary of the disaster. At the site, former JAL President Yasutomo Takagi told reporters Tuesday he believed the accident was caused by human error.

Pinochet claims finding Soviet-supplied arsenal

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Security agents have found a Soviet-supplied guerrilla arsenal in a Pacific fishing cove with enough explosives "to blow away half of Santiago," President Augusto Pinochet has said.

The National Information Central, Chile's army-led secret police agency, displayed the weapons they said came from the biggest cache seized from guerrillas since the 1973 military coup that brought Gen. Pinochet to power.

The police agency said the arsenal was disguised as a marine fishing warehouse at Carrizal Cove, 409 miles (660 kilometres) north of Santiago.

In contained 348 rifles, 210,000 rounds of ammunition, some rocket launchers and 30 tonnes of grenades and other explosives that had been brought ashore in inflatable motorised boats from Soviet fishing vessels, the announcement said.

Security forces raided the coastal area last Thursday and arrested six Chilean men identified as members of the Communist-backed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. One was identified as an electrical engineer who had spent 13 years in Cuba.

The security police said the arms depot had been set up late last year.

U.S. security construction scheme criticised

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department's overseas construction programme, the cornerstone of its proposed \$4.4-billion embassy security plan, has been plagued by a multitude of problems, a House of Representatives panel has reported.

And Representative Jack Brooks, chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, said the \$2.9-billion security programme may turn into an "unmitigated fiasco" unless improvements are made in the performance of the department's Office of Foreign Buildings.

It specifically mentioned problems with two projects in Cairo, but said that other projects in New Delhi, Hong Kong and Khartoum also have been plagued with problems.

The panel said it found "serious and longstanding" deficiencies in the Foreign Buildings Office operations over the years "resulted in substandard design, poor contracting procedures,

shoddy workmanship, inadequate management, lengthy delays and major cost overruns on many construction projects."

"Failure to correct these problems would jeopardise efforts to provide increased security for U.S. diplomatic personnel overseas and permit continued waste of valuable tax dollars," it said.

The State Department Press Office said no comment on the report was available immediately.

The report focused on two building projects undertaken by the Department in Cairo, describing their history as "a comedy of errors."

One of them, a new residence for the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, was scheduled for completion in two years at a cost of about \$2 million.

The report said that because of design deficiencies and lax contract management the residence was still incomplete after nearly five years and \$3.6 million had been consumed.

"Among the most blatant cases

of shoddy work was a bathroom drain pipe that emptied directly onto a bedroom balcony," the report said.

"The workmanship was so shoddy an estimated additional \$930,000 would have been needed just to make the residence habitable," it said.

Instead, it said, the project was abandoned and the land and partially completed building sold.

"While they have made a profit on the sale, they have lost a prime piece of real estate that would have made a choice location for a U.S. ambassador's residence," Mr. Brooks said.

In another instance, the report said a project to build a chancery for the Cairo embassy also ran into trouble.

It was to have cost \$27.6 million and to have been finished by last January. But by March, the project was only about one-third complete even though \$16 million had been spent and estimated costs for completion had soared to \$45 million, the report said.

U.S. army plane crashes mar safety record

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. military aviation is achieving a good safety record this year, but the statistics mask a high accident rate for navy and marine helicopters and increasing mishap involving the F-14 jet fighter.

Safety records provided by the military services show that accidents involving two air force planes, the aging F-4 and the frontline F-15, are running ahead of last year.

And the army, though reporting fewer accidents than a year ago, is acknowledging for the first time two serious helicopter accidents.

In addition, the army is investigating a series of engine failures in two of its aging helicopter models, the OH-6 and OH-58A. The service is trying to determine whether to ground whole fleets of the choppers or repair the most heavily used of the aircraft.

The investigation of the helicopters should be completed sometime this week, said Lt. Col. Craig MacNab, an army spokesman.

The accident rates reported by the services in 1985 were among the lowest ever. The year was the best ever for the air force.

During 1985, the navy and Marine corps reported 73 so-called class-A accidents that left 82 people dead. By contrast, with less than five months left this year, the two services have experienced 44 mishaps and 32 fatalities.

The military defines a class-A accident as one in which crewmen are killed or aircraft destroyed or suffer \$500,000 in damage.

Because of a two-year jump in accidents, the navy's aviation safety centre has launched an investigation to try to explain the increase in helicopter crash reports.

As puzzling as the rise in helicopter mishaps to the navy — and also the subject of high-level review — is an increase in accidents involving the F-14. The navy and Marines lost only two F-14s in all of 1985, but already have lost six this year.

A navy official who asked not to

be identified said almost all of those F-14 crashes have been attributed to pilot error. As a result, he says, the services have launched an extensive educational campaign among pilots.

The air force, meantime, has been experiencing a relatively high accident rate with its aging F-4 fighters for several years. The Vietnam-era fighter, gradually being retired, suffered 17 class-A accidents in 1984 and 10 in 1985.

So far this year, the air force has lost 11.

One of the air force's newest planes, however, the F-15 Eagle, has also seen an increase in accidents from three in 1984 to five last year and six so far this year.

The service said it has not detected any trends to indicate unusual problems with the plane.

As for the army, its biggest problem also involves an aging aircraft from the Vietnam war — the UH-1 Huey. That chopper is being replaced by the new UH-60 Blackhawk.

18th century British brig raised from ocean bed

LEWES, Delaware (AP) — Salvagers in search of treasure have pulled the wreck of the HMS Debraak up from the sea bed nearly two centuries after the 18th century British brig sank.

After a full day of heavy seas, high winds, and mechanical problems with the crane used to lift the ship, a 70-foot (21-metre) section was raised and loaded onto a barge Monday night.

Kevin McCormick, project manager for Sub-Sal Inc., which has a contract with the state to salvage the ship, said it will take from two to three weeks to scoop out the sediment on the bottom where the treasure may be.

When part of the ship broke the surface, Claudia Melson, a state curator, was full of excitement. Floodlights silhouetted billowing smoke from the crane's roaring motor as the starboard side of the Debraak hung suspended in the dark.

"It was very dramatic to see it here at nighttime, with all the ghostly qualities the legend deserves," said Ms. Melson, who has been involved in the project for a year, cleaning and restoring objects recovered from the wreck

since salvaging began in 1984.

The stern section was raised upside down.

"The keel is to the top. The planking is the starboard side. It's what you see the most intact," Ms. Melson said. "The extreme bow and stern were not physically attached to this portion. The port portion is mostly gone."

Plans to raise the ship Monday afternoon had been abandoned because of high seas and heavy winds.

"The weather isn't the best. There are heavy seas and high winds," said McCormick. McCormick wanted to complete the operation Monday night because "if there's bad weather tomorrow (Tuesday), it tends to stay for three days."

The part of the ship that was to be raised was brought up at a rate of 1½ feet per minute (50 centimetres per minute) to keep the hull and its contents intact, McCormick said.

The ship was originally a Dutch cutter that was captured by the British in 1795, and was then used for harassing Spanish and French shipping in the Caribbean.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND ORAN SHARPE
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A TIMELY SHIFT

Both vulnerable. South deals.			
NORTH			
♠ A Q			
♥ K 8 5			
♦ A 6 5 4			
♣ Q J 10			
WEST			
♠ 10 9 7 4			
♥ Q 7 3 2			
♦ Q 10			
♣ A 6 3			
SOUTH			
♠ 2			
♥ 10 6			
♦ K 7 2			
♣ K 9 7 5 4			
The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 NT	Pass	3 NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		
Opening lead: Ten of ♠			

Rubber bridge is almost unknown in Scandinavia. Bridge players are weaned on the tournament game and, when they get together for social bridge, they invariably play a team match. One such game is the source of today's hand.

We would prefer a raise to two diamonds with the South hand over one no trump. North felt that, even opposite a minimum response of 6 points, his hand should offer

COLUMN

Picasso thieves threaten more action

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Art thieves taunted authorities Tuesday by mailing a burned matchstick three days after they threatened to burn a stolen Picasso painting. The group, calling itself "Australian Cultural Terrorists," also sent a note reading: "Thank you for your support. Phase two begins shortly."

Officials, worried by the symbolism of the burned match, immediately warned major art galleries in Victoria state, where the theft occurred, to put security on alert. "Weeping Woman," painted in 1937, was purchased last year and is the most expensive work of art bought by an Australian gallery. It is valued at \$1.2 million. It was stolen 10 days earlier from the National Gallery.

In a ransom note, the group threatened to destroy the painting and steal others if the state government ignored demands to increase art funding.

Police baffled by livestock massacre

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Delinquents broke into a farm and a high school in weekend incidents and bashed and stabbed to death more than two dozen sheep and goats, police have said. An equal number were left to die with multiple wounds and broken bones, a police official said. Some of the animals' eyes were gouged out. "It was the work of frenzied maniacs," said a police source who declined to be identified.

White House staff start taking drug tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senior members of President Ronald Reagan's staff began taking urinalysis tests for drug use Monday. The chief White House spokesman said the results would be kept confidential. "We won't talk about results," said spokesman Larry Speakes. "It is, and should be, confidential."

The results should be in about 10 days, he said. "The objective is, if anybody has a problem, they should straighten out the problem, give them help and put them back in the workplace drug-free," he said.

Giraffe attacks minibus

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — An angry giraffe charged a minibus full of children and adults, stood up on its hind legs and smashed its hooves through the windshield, one of the tourists said. "It was like a horror movie, watching the thing thundering toward us," said David Hoff of Johannesburg. No one was injured.

First Aboriginal magistrate sworn in

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Australia's first Aboriginal magistrate, Pat O'Shane, was sworn in Monday to the courts of New South Wales state. Mr. O'Shane in 1965 became the first Aboriginal to graduate with a law degree from the University of New South Wales. In the following year he was admitted to the bar. Mr. O'Shane worked as secretary of the New South Wales Aboriginal Affairs Ministry until her appointment, which was announced by State Attorney General Terry Sheahan.

2 of quadruplets born, 2 aborted

TOKYO (AP) — A woman pregnant with quadruplets has given birth to two children after aborting the other two embryos, the woman's doctor said Monday. Dr. Hakko Nezu of the Sumitama Maternity Clinic said he performed the abortions after the woman said she could not physically withstand the birth of the quadruplets and could not afford to raise four children. The case received widespread media coverage questioning the ethics of the abortions. "If someone had two children, then aborted a third and fourth child later for financial reasons, people wouldn't be uncomfortable with that," said Dr. Nezu. 44, in a telephone interview from his clinic in Nagano prefecture, north west of Tokyo. "People are expressing discomfort with this case, but actually, it's just that the thing about the abortions were concentrated," said Dr. Nezu.